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1 The Bombay Gymkhana Club: An historical retrospect

2 The Opening of Bombay Central 18-12-1930

3 The Bombay Harbour Branch s/l's electrification

4 The Opening of the electric train service on the Bombay Suburban Section (B.B. & C.I. Rly) 5-1-1928

5 Visit of inspection by the Bombay Corporation of the Tansa Water Works 10.2.1923

6 First Bombay Historical Congress. 1931 - Guide to Historical & Archaeological Exhibition

7 Souvenir: Silver Jubilee (1913-1938) of the New Church of N.S. da Gloria Byculla, Bombay

8 A progress of Seventy years: Times of India (since 1838) with a description of the Times Printing Press.

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Gymkhana Club.
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BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Members of the Managing Committee.

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The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell.

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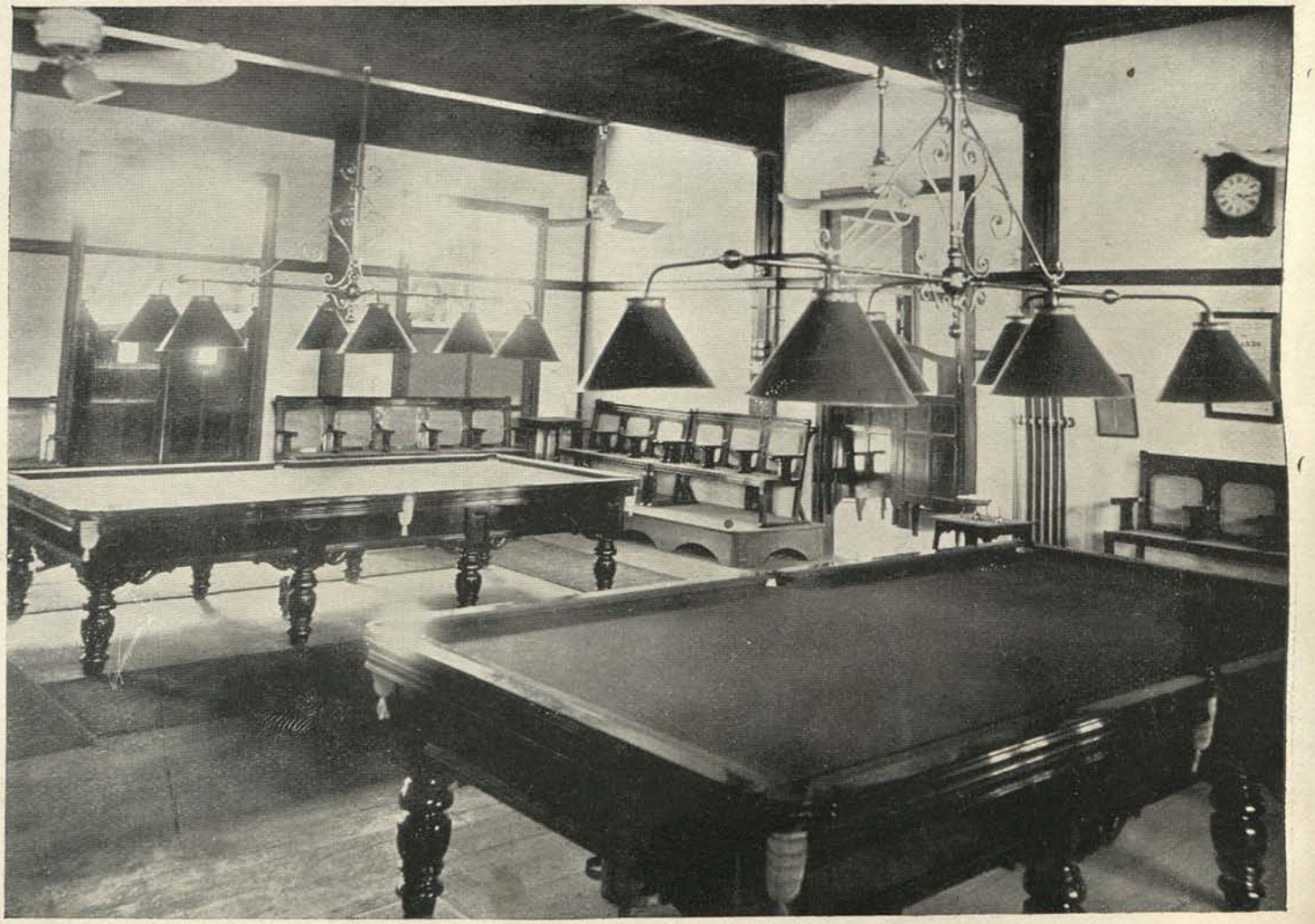
C. F. Stevens, Esq.
E. F. D. Tennent, Esq.

North Elevation.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Mm. Fr. 122.



The Billiard Room.

The Bombay Gymkhana Club.

AN HISTORICAL RETROSPECT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Club came into existence in the year 1875, its object being to amalgamate the various Sporting Clubs then existing in Bombay and to offer to young sportsmen of small means the opportunity of indulging their proclivities at a minimum cost to themselves and at a maximum production of enjoyment to the general public. Its inception was due principally to the efforts of Captain Ernest Lindsay Marryat, R.E., and Lieut. Carmichael Light Young, R.E., whose names are still commemorated on certain Challenge Cups for Lawn Tennis and Athletics, which are periodically contested for by the Members of the Club. The New Club incorporated the then existing separate Cricket, Polo, Football and Gun Clubs and the Royal Bombay Golf Club into one Club, with a General Committee of Management consisting of two General Honorary Secretaries, one of whom acted also as Honorary Treasurer, and an Honorary Secretary for each sport concerned, complemented by a few well-known gentlemen interested generally in sport. The Club was admirably presided over for the first 20 years of its existence by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley (now Sir Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley), who only terminated his connection with the Club when he retired in 1894. He was succeeded by the Hon. Sir Charles Farran, then Chief Justice of Bombay, who held

office till his death in 1898, and was in turn succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice *L. P.* Russell, who is still President. Occupying as it does a high position amongst the Clubs in this Presidency devoted to sports, it has always been well understood that a recognised social status is an essential qualification for Membership, while the growth of its numerical Membership is a sufficient proof of the Club's usefulness and attractiveness. In 1875 there were 200 Members; at the end of 1884 there were 601, of whom 280 were resident; at the end of 1894 there were 1,222, of whom 392 were resident; at the end of 1904 there were 2,261, of whom 445 were resident; and there are now 2,560, of whom 601 are resident.

The general history of the Club divides itself readily into three periods—(*a*) the first decade, in which the Club evolved and established itself; (*b*) the next 20 years, in which the privileges obtained in the first decade were enjoyed and amplified; and (*c*) the period dating from 1904, in which the Club consolidated its position and expanded its influence.

The First Decade.

The Club started from very small beginnings. The first concession obtained from Government was the privilege of erecting upon the Maidan near the place where formerly the Cricket Club Tent used to be pitched "a pavilion of such a construction as will admit of easy and speedy removal," the site being resumable by Government on short notice.

In 1876 the erection of a Pavilion was completed and its opening celebrated by a Members' Dinner. The cost of the structure was Rs. 18,625, which was principally raised by donations from Members, and it is to be cordially recorded here that a generous Parsee, the late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, voluntarily gave Rs. 1,000 towards the furnishing of it. In this year the then separate Boat Club was incorporated with the Gymkhana

and Government authorised the enclosure of the triangular piece of land to the south or back of the Pavilion, part of which was utilized as a Lawn Tennis Court and outdoor Gymnasium, and Lawn Tennis was also played on the grass Maidan in front of the Pavilion.

In 1877 the colours Black and Gold were selected and adopted for use by the Club. A cement flooring was laid on the plot of land at the back of the Pavilion about this time and used for a Skating Rink.

In 1878 a Boat Shed was built on the Wellington Reclamation near the Apollo Bunder. Some small capital was raised by debentures bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum and the Skating Rink was relaid and extended. In this year the then Contractors who conducted the Refreshment Bar, on the ground that they could not make it pay resigned.

In 1879 a Barge moored near the Apollo Bunder in which the Club Boats were kept was sunk in a storm and all the boats were lost. In this year Archery contests were instituted on the Marine Lines Maidan and commanded for a time much attention. In this year also the balance of debt remaining on the building was paid off. During the early part of this year by permission in the first instance of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and subsequently with the sanction of Government the Club enclosed a plot of about 5,000 square yards on the Parade Ground Maidan immediately in front of the Pavilion, part of which had hitherto been used as the site for the Grass Lawn Tennis Courts. The tenure of the land was, however, precarious, it being resumable on seven days' notice.

In 1880 a Bowling Green was laid down in part of the enclosure in front of the Pavilion. The Skating Rink was abandoned and the cement flooring was used as the

Court for what was then known as "Indian Lawn Tennis," a game now extinct in Bombay, but very much played about that period.

In 1881 a new raft for boats was moored near the Apollo Bunder to replace the Barge which had been destroyed in 1879, and the building of a Racquet Court was commenced on a plot of land adjacent to the Pavilion, the cost being estimated at Rs. 30,000, to meet which a Debenture Loan was raised at 8 per cent. per annum.

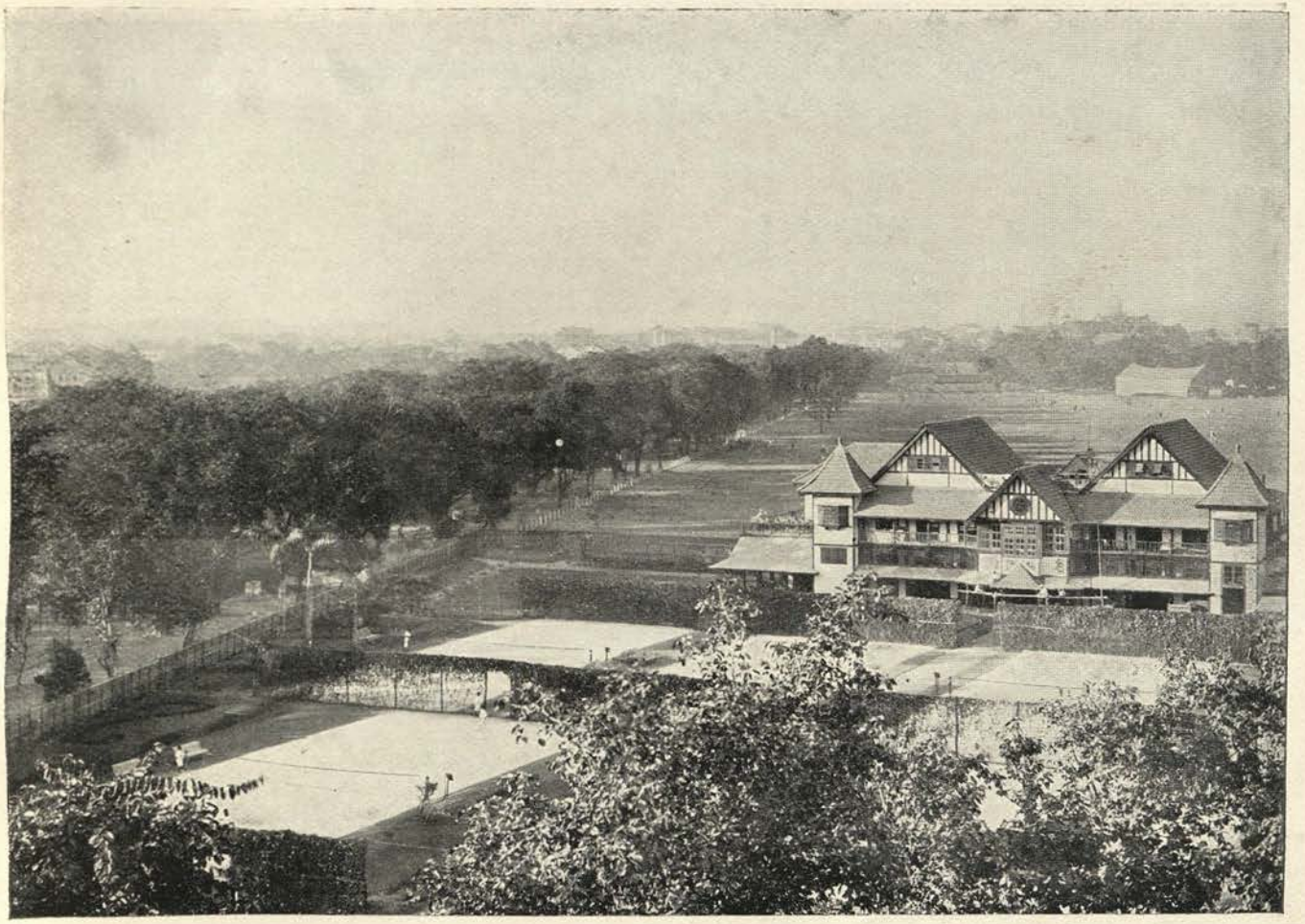
In 1882 the Racquet Court was completed at a cost of Rs. 33,500 and Government granted subsequently (in 1885) a long lease of the site, the right thereto having been purchased by the payment of a premium of Rs. 10 per square yard, amounting to Rs. 6,175.

In 1884 the existing Grass Lawn Tennis Courts were converted into metalled or gravel courts and permission was given (on the former precarious terms of tenure) to enclose an additional piece of the Maidan upon which other metalled courts were laid out; the west side boundary of the Club property was at the same time slightly set back. The old Skating Rink having for some time now been disused for "Indian Lawn Tennis," which had lost its attractiveness, an additional Lawn Tennis Court was marked out there to meet the increasing demands of players. During the whole of this decade Badminton was one of the most favourite recreations of the Members, especially during the evenings, the game being played in the Central Hall of the Pavilion.

The Second and Third Decades.

The 20 years which followed the period of inauguration of the Gymkhana of necessity contained fewer historical incidents than their predecessors.

In 1885 Cowasjee Dhunjibhoy, better known as "Talkajee," who had been custodian of the Club since its inception, died and was succeeded by Pestonjee Eduljee of our day. In



General View of the Pavilion and Grounds.

South front from the Lawn.

The North Verandah.

South front rom the Tennis Courts.

this year a Glee Club, called "The Minnesingers," was established from amongst the Members of the Club and gave several Smoking Concerts in the Pavilion and elsewhere. The Pavilion was also added to.

In 1886 two new metalled Lawn Tennis Courts were laid out and another in 1887 and the limits of the ground on the Maidan, infront of the Club enclosure, used for playing Cricket, were extended by Government sanction, and in the latter year it is noteworthy that the interest payable on the Club's debentures was reduced from 8 to 7 per cent., a proof of its strong financial position. In 1888 the then Boat Raft at the Apollo Bunder was condemned and the Harbour was abandoned as a place for practising oarsmanship, and in 1890 a Boat Shed was built at Mahim (subsequently in 1892 removed to Bandra), the Mahim Creek backwater forming an attractive sheet of smooth water to row on.

In 1892 new Golf Links were laid out at Pali Hill near Bandra under the auspices of the Club. About this time less attention was paid to the game of Badminton and the Centre Hall of the Pavilion was for a time used for practising Gymnastics and Boxing.

In the year 1894 Government sanctioned the enclosure of the Cricket pitch on the Maidan with a removable fence and the tenure of the whole land in the occupation of the Club was reconsidered and made the subject of a formal agreement in writing embodying the result of the various concessions made in the Club's favour by Government.

In the year 1895 the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley retired from Bombay and was succeeded in the office of President by Sir Charles Farran, then Chief Justice. In this year (1895) the Pavilion was again extended by the building of a new Bar Room and Lounge between the Members' Dressing Room and the then existing Bar Room, which latter was converted into a Reading Room. The Bar was afterwards in 1906 again removed into

the Central Hall of the Pavilion (which had by this time long ceased to be used for Badminton) and the vacated extension was converted into a Billiard Room, in which were two tables. It may conveniently be noted here that this extension was the portion of the Club Pavilion which unfortunately collapsed in September 1907 when some Members were seriously injured.

In 1896 the Aga Khan Challenge Cup for Hockey was instituted and at its inaugural contest was won by this Club.

In 1898 Sir Charles Farran died and was succeeded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Louis Pitman Russell, the present President.

In 1901 the Bowling Green was artificially lighted in order to allow the playing at Bowls and to make the Club compound more attractive after sunset, and the decade closed without further incident of mark.

The Present Period.

In July 1904 a Member drew the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Pavilion had lived its life, that owing to the growth of the Club it was now too small for the Members and insufficient for the uses of the Club and commanded no view either of the Cricket ground or of the Lawn Tennis Courts and, further, that the income of the Club barely covered the expenditure of the Club and practically left no margin. The matter having been carefully considered in Committee, certain proposals of expansion, including the erection of a large new Pavilion, were made to the Club, involving as a preliminary the alteration of the subscription from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per mensem for all Members except a few of old standing. The enhanced subscription was accepted by the Members with few dissentients, but the Club considered its then tenure of the land in its occupation

too insecure for the general policy of expansion proposed, and Government was therefore addressed upon the subject of improving the tenure towards the end of 1904.

The early part of 1905 was occupied in negotiations with Government, and at the end of the year the Managing Committee recommended the Club to adopt a proposal made by Government to grant a 99 years' lease of the land then in the exclusive occupation of the Club at a rent estimated to work out about Rs. 2,000 per annum. This was adopted by the Club and a Special Committee was appointed to raise a Debenture Loan of One Lac at 5 per cent. per annum interest, from which the then existing Loan, the interest of which was 6 per cent. per annum, was to be paid off. Mr. C. F. Stevens kindly volunteered his valuable professional services as Honorary Architect of the new Pavilion. Plans were prepared and approved and ultimately the handsome new Pavilion, which is now to be opened, was erected close to the Maidan.

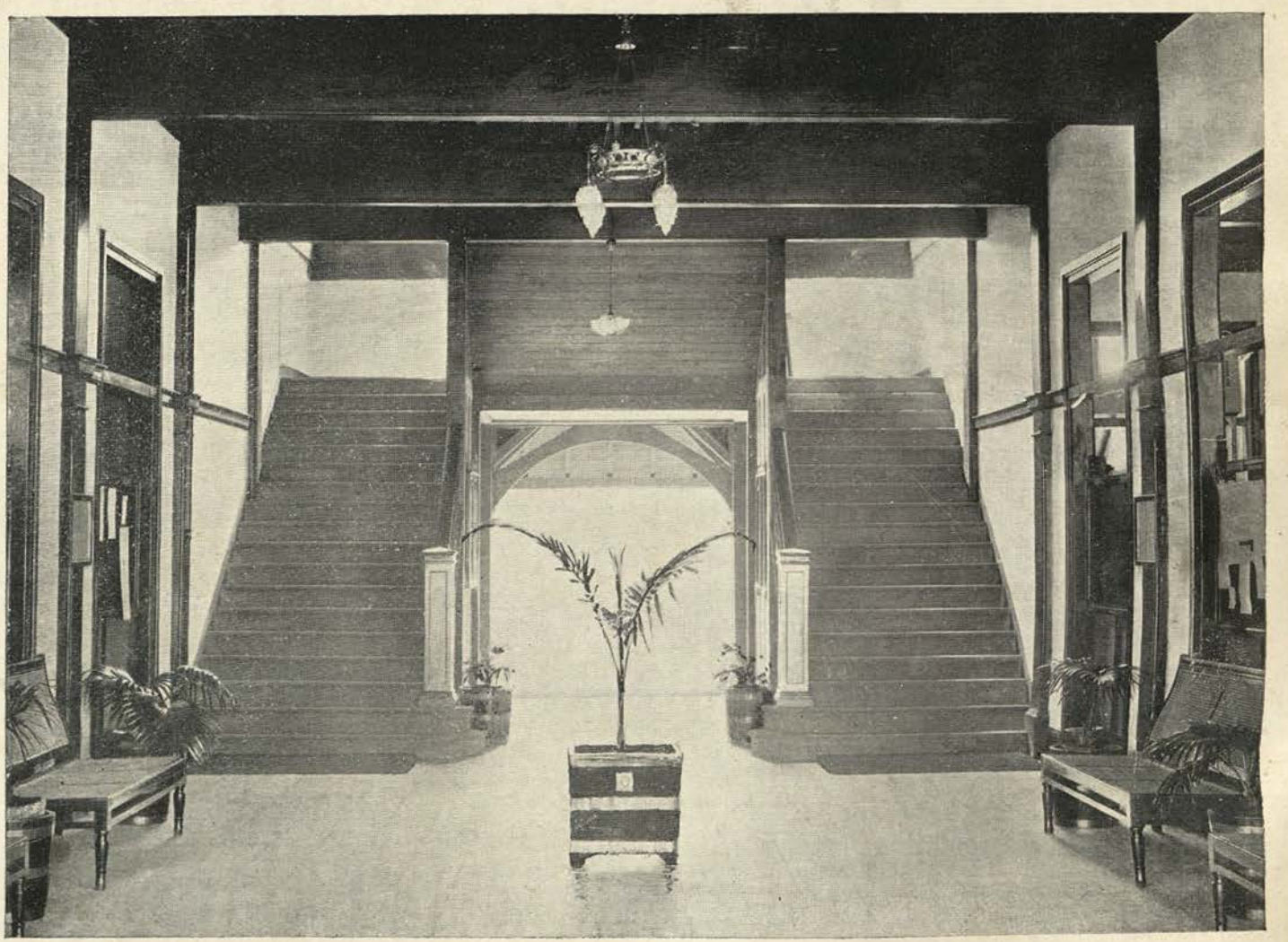
Early in 1906 certain Members of the Club volunteered to form themselves into a House Sub-Committee for undertaking the superintendence of the refreshment department provided that the catering, which had hitherto been let out on contract, was carried on for the Club's benefit. This offer having been accepted they made arrangement for Military Bands to play in the Club enclosures twice a week, rendered the Ladies' Evenings more attractive than before, and improved the supply of refreshments considerably, and, so admirably has their undertaking by careful management succeeded and so appreciative have the Members been of their efforts, that the revenue from refreshments provides an annual sum sufficient to meet the heavy ground rent and the interest on the new Loan and in addition to found and support a Sinking Fund sufficient to redeem the debentures in a period of 60 years.

In 1907 Government authorised the enclosure by removable posts and chains of a strip of ground on the Maidan 25 yards in width parallel with the Club's northern boundary on the condition that the Club keep the turf of the strip in good order, and in the beginning of this year the Club's landed property was for the first time properly fenced off from the adjacent roads.

The New Pavilion.

The new building is of steel frame construction, has a handsome exterior, and contains upon the ground floor a Members' Dressing Room, a Central Hall, a Billiard Room (capable of being extended) which is at present furnished with two tables and a Bar and Lounge. On the first floor are a Committee Room, a Ladies' Cloak Room, a Central Lounge and a Reading Room with an adjunct capable of use as a Stage or a Writing Room. The greater part of the first floor can, by displacing certain movable central partitions, be thrown into one large room for use as a Concert or Ball Room or for other social gatherings. A main feature of the new Pavilion is its wide and airy verandahs from which a free and extensive view of the Maidan in front, and the Club compound, including the Lawn Tennis Courts, at the back can be obtained. The total cost of the Pavilion was estimated at Rs. 83,000 and has probably been exceeded by about Rs. 5,000. To meet this the Building Committee had the difference between the old and new debenture loan, *viz.*, Rs. 65,000, to which has to be added a sum of Rs. 7,000 set aside by the Club for the cost of installing electric lights and fans and a sum of about Rs. 5,000 earned in interest by the Building Funds while lying temporarily unused, leaving a shortage of about Rs. 11,000, in respect of which the Executive of the Club has already authority to raise Rs. 10,000 by a further loan if required, though they hope to provide the whole of this excess amount of debt out of current revenue.

Reading Room.



The Hall.

H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, kindly consented to open the new Building on Wednesday, 18th December 1907.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE CLUB.

At the end of the year 1904 the revenue of the Club from all sources, basing upon an average of the previous 10 years, was as follows :—

	Rs.
Subscriptions	21,000
Entrance Fees	2,500
Bar Revenue (from Contractors)	580
	Rs. 24,000

and the Balance of Assets over Liabilities Rs. 200

Now its income is roughly—

	Rs.
Subscriptions	36,000
Entrance Fees	3,000
Bar Revenue	7,000
	Rs. 46,000

and the Balance of Assets over Liabilities is over Rs. 14,000, which means that it has nearly doubled its income in 3 years.

At the end of 1904 the annual outgoings were—

	Rs.
Establishment	6,000
General upkeep...	6,000
	Rs. 12,000

leaving Rs. 12,000 to be spent on games and amusements.

Now its outgoings are roughly—	Rs.
Establishment	7,000
General upkeep	6,000
Rent, Interest and Sinking Fund	7,000
	Rs. 20,000

leaving Rs. 26,000, or more than double than was possible in 1904, to be spent on games and amusements. This sum is firstly charged with the payment of the excess debt on the building, and when this is discharged, it will rest with the Members of the Club to decide whether they will reduce the subscription to its old figure or maintain the present rate of increased subscription with its concomitant advantage of more money for expenditure on the essential objects of the Club.

ENVOI.

The Executive cannot but regard with some feeling of self-satisfaction the general outcome of the liberal policy of the last 3 years. It has led to the erection and equipment of a more suitable Pavilion, to the laying out of the Club grounds to better advantage and the greater comfort of the Members, to a more secure land tenure, and, above all, to the collection of an increased revenue available for application to the primary aim of the Club, which is the promotion of sport in all its best forms. They appeal with confidence to the Members of the Club to regard and maintain as the policy of the Club the policy so inaugurated, namely, to " wisely improve the present and go forth to meet the future with a manly heart."

The Times Press, Bombay—5684'07.

THE OPENING OF

BOMBAY CENTRAL

By

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

SIR FREDERICK HUGH SYKES

P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

on 18th December 1930.

Chairman.

Major A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E.

Dy. Chairman.

Col. W. V. CONSTABLE, R.E.

Govt. Representative.

W. STANTIALL, Esq., C.I.E.

Board of Directors.

A. R. BARRAND, Esq.

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Secretary.

S. G. S. YOUNG, Esq.

Agent in India.

Sir ERNEST JACKSON, KT., C.I.E.

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J. A. JONES, Esq., V.D., *Chief Engineer.*

J. J. C. PATERSON, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E., *Loco. and Carriage Superintendent.*

H. ARMITSTEAD, Esq., M.B.E., *Carriage and Wagon Superintendent.*

R. H. MIDDLETON, Esq., *Acting Engineer-in-Chief.*

H. P. BALL, Esq., M.A., V.D., *General Traffic Manager.*

W. S. FRASER, Esq., V.D., O.B.E., M.I.M.E., *Loco. Superintendent.*

G. E. R. SLADE, Esq., B.SC. (Lon.), A.M.I.C.E., *Controller of Stores.*

T. S. JACKSON, Esq., M.B., ch. B., D.P.H. (Edin.), *Chief Medical Officer.*

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G. D. MOORE, ESQ., V.D., *Traffic Superintendent.*

Consulting Engineers.

Messrs. RENDEL, PALMER & TRITTON, 55, Broadway, London, S.W. 1.

HISTORICAL EVENTS LEADING TO THE CONSTRUCTION

of

BOMBAY CENTRAL.

1864 First Terminal station established at Grant Road.

1870 Terminal station transferred to Colaba (near Gun Carriage Factory).

1893 Opening of Terminus at Colaba at its present site.

1907-09 Construction of Nagda-Muttra section giving B. B. & C. I. Railway access to Delhi and the Punjab with consequent increase of passenger traffic to and from Bombay.

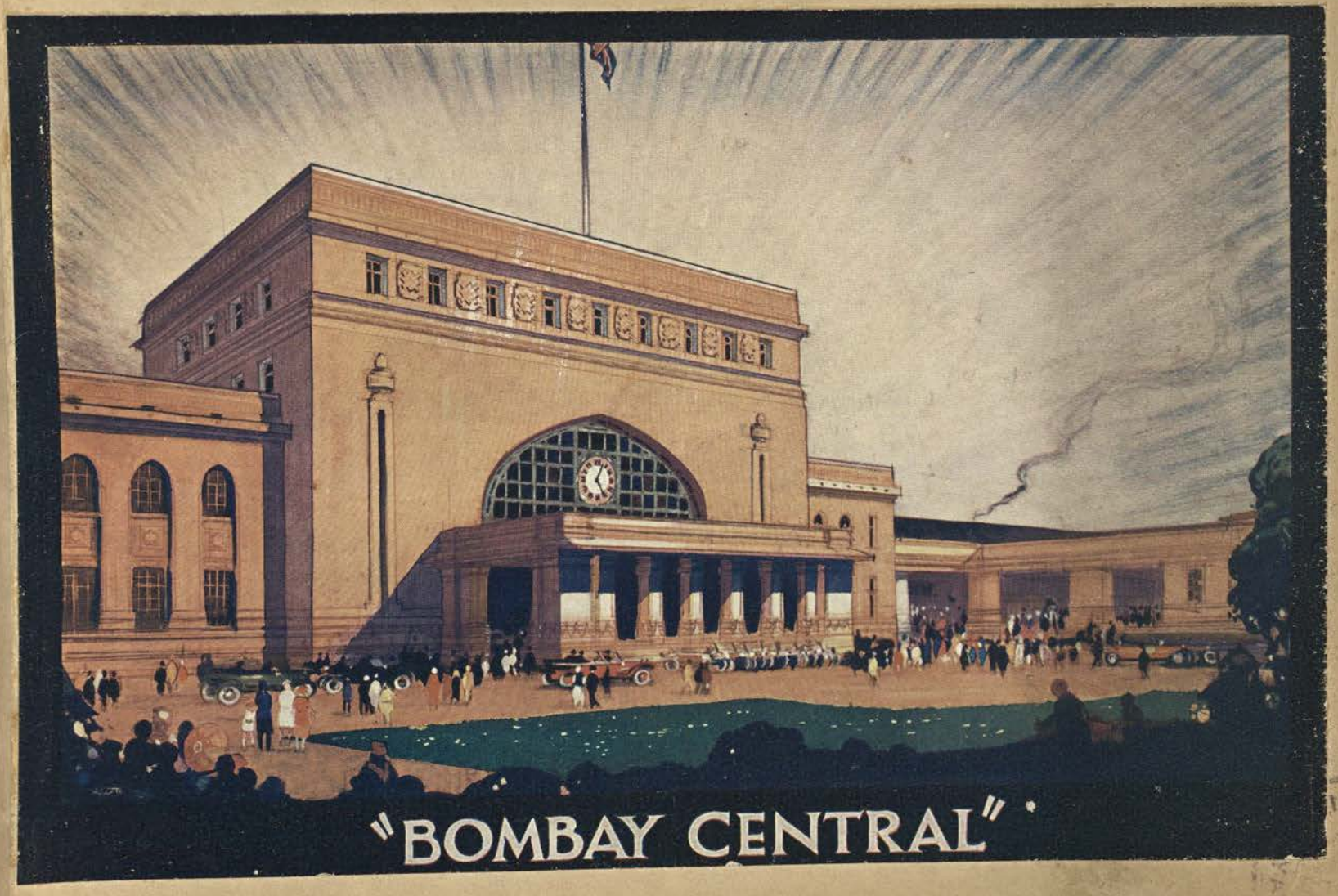
1920 Notice from the Secretary of State for India on behalf of Government of India to surrender land south of Church Gate required under Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

1927 Scheme for a new Terminal station at Bellasis sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 1,56,00,000 including cost of land.

1929 Foundation stone of Bombay Central laid by Sir Ernest Jackson, Kt., C.I.E., Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

1930 Bombay Central completed and opened for traffic by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., Governor of Bombay.

The Times of India Press, Bombay.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Local Advisory Committee.

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Sardar BHASAHEB RAISINGHJI, M.L.C.
DOST MAHOMED G. KHAIRAZ, Esq.
L. A. HALSALL, Esq.
Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, KT., C.I.E., M.B.E., M.L.A.
W. H. NEILSON, Esq., O.B.E.
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Seth CHAMANLAL G. PAREKH.
Rai Saheb MUNSHI HAR BILAS SARDA, M.L.A.
LALJI NARANJI, Esq., M.L.C., J.P.

Senior Government Inspector, Circle No. 5, Bombay.

G. W. N. ROSE, Esq.

Officers in charge of construction.

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H. PARRY JONES, Esq., *Supdtg. Engineer, Construction.*
W. R. MAUNDER, Esq., *Executive Engineer.*
T. F. G. SHEPHARD, Esq., M.I.E.E., M.I.R.S.E., *Actg. Chief Electrical Engineer.*
W. H. HAYLES, Esq., *Dy. Chief Engineer, Signals.*
O. N. SOPER, Esq., *Divisional Electrical Engineer.*

Architects.

Messrs. GREGSON, BATLEY & KING.

Chief Contractors.

Buildings.
Messrs. THE FERRO CONCRETE CONST. CO.

Steel Work.
Messrs. BRAITHWAITE & Co. (India), LTD.

Flooring Tiles.
Messrs. THE BHARAT TILES CO.

Roofing Sheets.
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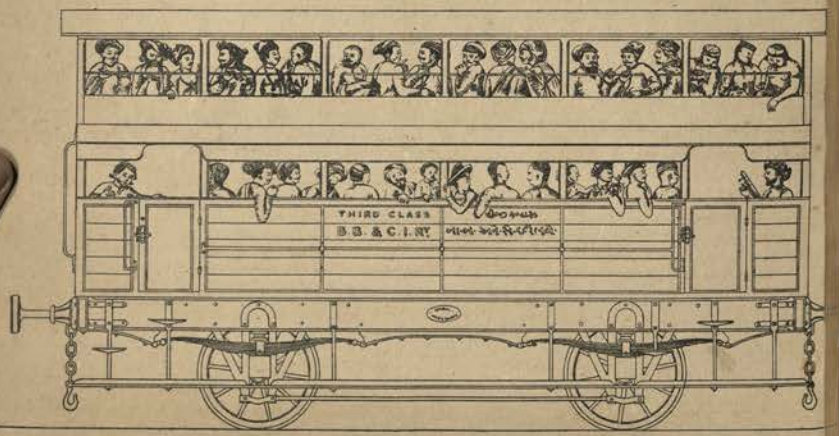
Sanitary Work and Drainage.
Messrs. D. R. SIMPSON & Co.

Furniture and Panelling.
Messrs. MCKENZIES & JOHN ROBERTS.

Painting and Interior Decoration.
Messrs. WILLIAM JACKS & Co.

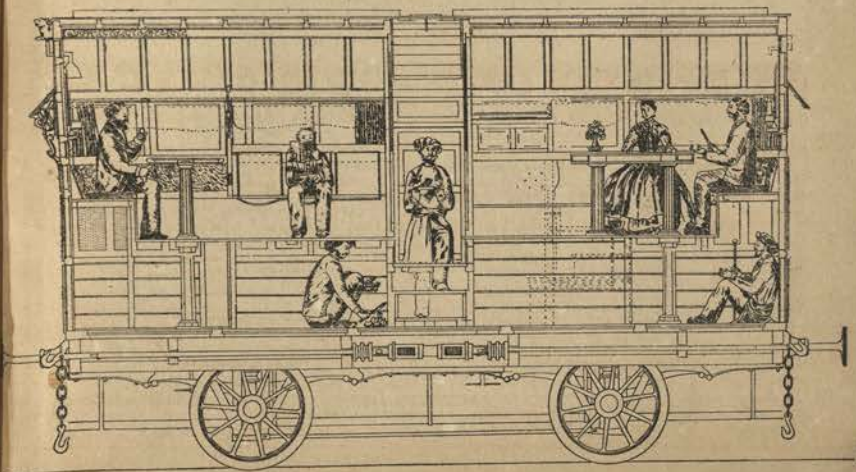
B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Double story third class carriages built at Amroli about 1863.



SALOON CARRIAGE

built by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
at Amroli for H. E. the Governor of Bombay
August 1863.



SOME INTERESTING FEATURES IN THE CONSTRUCTION

of

BOMBAY CENTRAL.

THE building proper, which has been constructed by Messrs. The Ferro Concrete Construction Co., is a reinforced cement concrete structure, the outer walls being faced with concrete blocks.

Doors and windows in the outer walls are all steel, supplied by Messrs. Hope Ltd.

The furnishing of all the main Public rooms has been carried out by Messrs. McKenzies Ltd. and Messrs. John Roberts & Co., the panelling in the Refreshment Room and Lounge being done by the former firm.

The flooring throughout the building, with the exception of the Concourse Hall, which is surfaced with asphalt, has been carried out in marble mosaic tiling supplied by Messrs. The Bharat Tiles Co.

The kitchens have been equipped throughout with modern stove enamelled gas cookers supplied by the Bombay Gas Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Braithwaite & Co. are responsible for the steelwork of the Concourse Hall and platform sheds, the roofing on which is of corrugated asbestos sheets of Italite manufacture, supplied by Messrs. Jessop & Co.

Asphalt work of roads, platforms and Concourse Hall has been carried out by Messrs. Mawson-Vernon Co. using their cold process with Iraq bitumen.

For the waterproofing of concrete roofs Malthoid has been used, supplied by Messrs. Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co. Ltd.

The Passenger Lifts are of the self-aligning "Express" design as supplied to the London Municipal Offices whereas the service lift is of the standard Waygood-Otis pattern.

A special feature of the station lighting is the Holophane fittings in the main Concourse and Entrance Hall similar in design to those installed in the Horticultural Hall, London, and supplied by Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co. Ltd., the Agents in India for Messrs. Holophane Ltd. A separate automatic Exchange for Bombay Central has been installed by the Bombay Telephone Co. with connections to all the principal offices, etc. Forty electric clocks have been installed for the convenience of the public.

The signalling is of the three colour automatic power system supplied by Messrs. Saxby & Farmer (India) Ltd., Agents in India for Messrs. Westinghouse Brake and Saxby Signal Co. Ltd., London.

The various photographs supplied in the decoration scheme of the Waiting and Retiring Rooms were enlarged and mounted by Messrs. Kodak Ltd., Bombay.

Souvenir

SILVER JUBILEE
1913 - 1938

LIBRARY
OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
R.A.S.

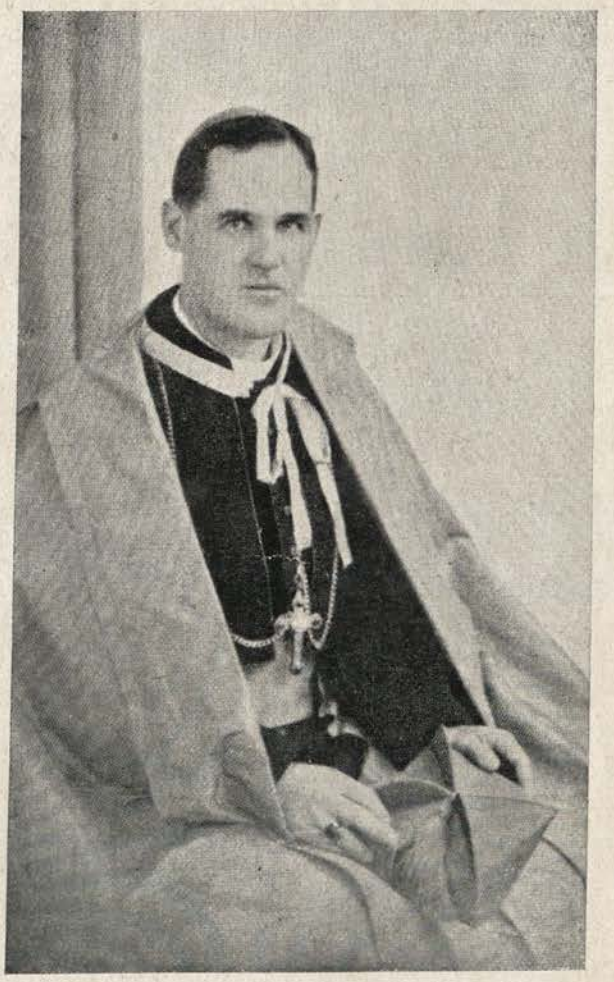
R75.479
New/Sou

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HIS HOLINESS
POPE PIUS XI.,
who has sent his
Apostolic Blessing
on the occasion of
The Silver Jubilee.

Mm. R. 122.

H. E. Dom Mateus de Oliveira Xavier,
Archbishop of Goa, Patriarch of East Indies,
who laid the foundation of the Church on 29th January, 1911.



His Grace Dr. Thomas D. Roberts,
Archbishop of Bombay,
who consecrates the Church, 12th on November, 1938

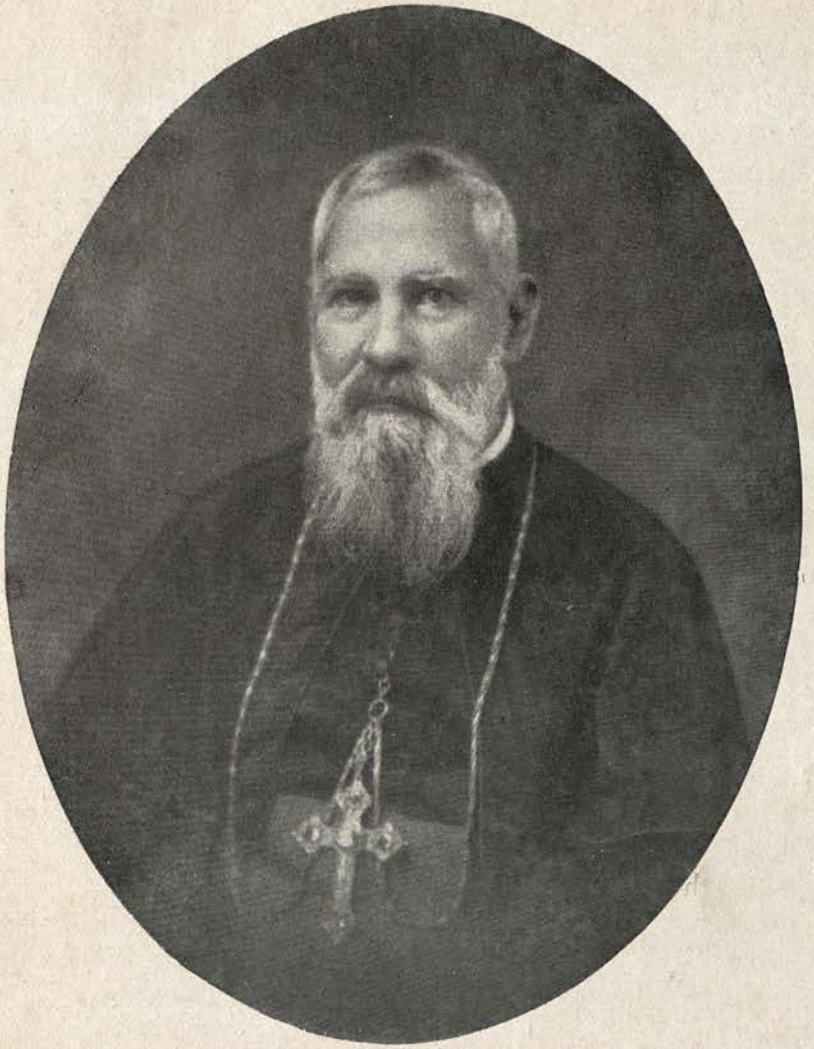
The Church of N. S. da Gloria

HISTORICAL SKETCH

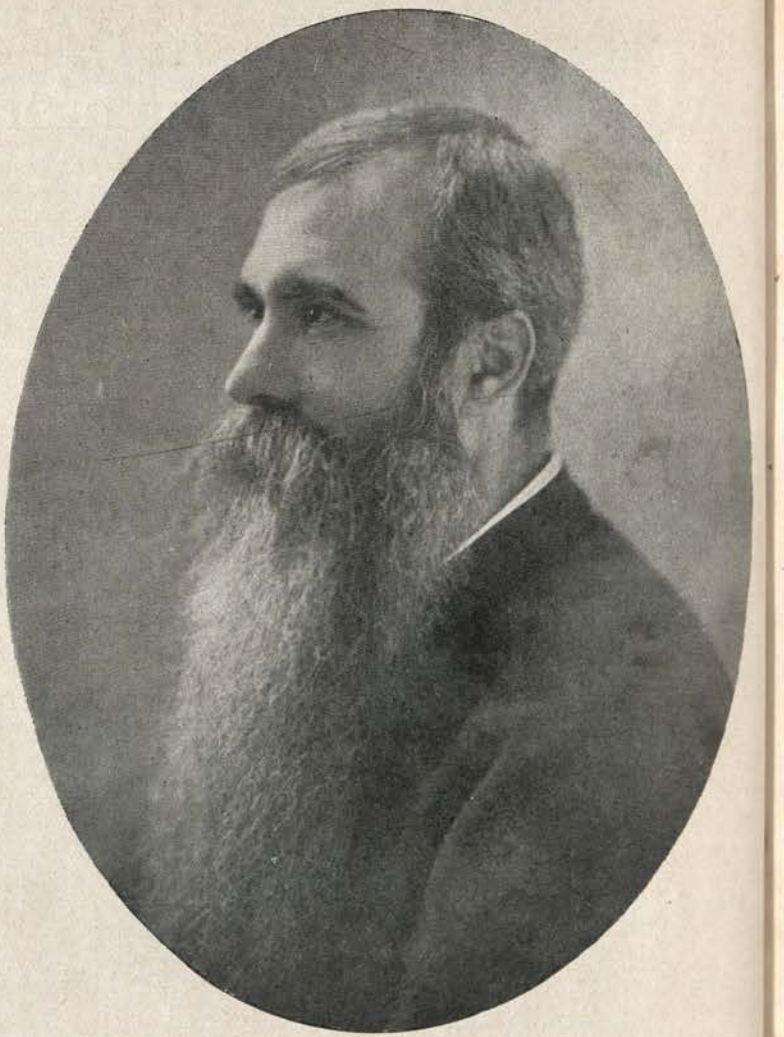
THE Church of N. S. da Gloria which for well over three centuries stood in Mazagon before being transplanted on the present site in Byculla, has the unique distinction among all the churches and chapels in Bombay, that it owes its inception to laymen. While the other churches which were built in the course of the 16th and 17th century were the work of Religious Orders, Franciscans and Jesuits, who had followed in the wake of the Portuguese arms, the Church of N. S. da Gloria began as a small private chapel attached to the famous Manor of Mazagon.

Mahim and Bombay, which latter comprised at the time only the land in the Fort, were conquered by Governor Lopo Vaz de Sampaio in 1529. The great Viceroy, Dom Joao de Castro, divided the conquered lands into fiefs to be held under feudal tenure by some of his doughty warriors. Among these there was one who had greatly distinguished himself both as administrator and soldier, Captain Antonio Pessoa. As a reward for his distinguished services, he was granted the islands of Mazagon and Bandra and the village of Khar in 1548. Antonio Pessoa preferred to fix his residence in Mazagon, then an insignificant place, but noted for its fisheries and good paddy fields. He built there his manorial house, and as he was as fervent a Christian as he was a brave soldier, he built a private chapel for his use, which chapel he dedicated to N. S. da Gloria. The exact date of the foundation is not known, but it may be presumed that it was in 1549 or thereabouts. This small chapel was eventually to become the chief church (igreja matriz) of the Portuguese Missions of the North, the pro-Cathedral of the Diocese of Damaun, and in the end was to be transmuted into this stately pile, the Silver Jubilee of whose inauguration is now being celebrated.

Antonio Pessoa died in 1571, and the Manor with its chapel was leased to another soldier of fortune, Lionel de Souza Lima, Captain of the Fort of Bassein, who had married Dona Anna, daughter of Antonio Pessoa. The letters patent laid it down that the estate of Mazagon was not to be sold, exchanged, or alienated without the King's leave, nor was it to be divided, but was to go down as a whole on the male line.



His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira,
Bishop of Damaun, Archbishop ad honorem of Cranganor,
during whose regime the new Church was built.



Mgr. L. C. Pera,
Domestic Prelate to H. H. The Pope,
to whose inspiration and energy the Church is a monument.

As Mazagon rose in importance and population and as the number of Catholics there—whether of Portuguese descent or Koli converts—increased, the private chapel naturally proved inadequate to the needs of the times. The widow of Lionel who on his death had assumed the administration of the Manor, pulled down the chapel and built a church (*circa* 1596) on the same site.

On her death the Manor devolved upon her eldest son Ruy de Souza in 1632. According to the Bombay City Gazetteer, Ruy de Souza it was who endowed the Church with the revenues accruing from certain lands, viz. the Oart Charney (Charney Garden), and the batty grounds (rice-fields) Saunty and Chulgad, on condition that the sole and perpetual administration of the church should vest in himself and his descendants.

It is not necessary for us to follow the varied fortunes of the Manor from generation to generation. The fact is that the administration of the Church continued to be vested in whoever happened to be the lord of the Manor for the time being. Thus in 1731 when the Manor had fallen on evil days, the village of Mazagon with its appurtenances was sold by Martinho de Silveira de Menezes to one Brahman Wissia Senoy Tullung (Visvanath Shenvi Telang), who in turn transferred it, with the consent of the Governor of Bombay, for a sum of *xerafins* 21,500 to Antonio da Silva and Antonio de Lemos. The document stated that the village was sold "with all its appendages and appurtenances and services, new and ancient, with the two houses of Lordship, one ruined and the other standing, and *the administration perpetual and general of the Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria,* situated in the same village, *and of the patrimonial state thereof*, to the end that they, by themselves and by their heirs and successors, attorneys and executors, may possess, enjoy, and disfruit the same village, *on condition of their paying the annual pension of the said church, and performing the feast and paying the expenses made therein,* according to the form observed and declared in the testament of Senhor Christovao de Souza de Tavora, a former quit-rent tenant of the said village and administrator of the said Church.

It was this Christovao de Souza de Tavora who between 1660 and 1671 had not only enlarged the Church at his own expense, but instituted a fund "for the said Church and expenses of the feast therein."

A brief reference to the Church occurs in the travels of Dr. Fryer, who was in these parts between 1672 and 1681: "Up the bay a mile lies Massegoung

The Church of N. S. da Gloria in Mazagon, rebuilt in 1810, and demolished in 1912.

(Mazagon), peculiarly notable for a fish called bumbelo (Bombay duck), the sustenance of the poor sort, who live on them and batty, a coarse sort of rice, and the wine of the cocoe called toddy . . . . Here the Portuguese have another church and religious house belonging to the Franciscans."

About this Religious House nothing is known, but the church was that of N. S. da Gloria, which, though not a Franciscan foundation, was naturally run by the Franciscans, the pioneer Order in Bombay, which owned and administered the main churches in the City, like the Church of N. S. da Experanca, (the present Cathedral) then on the Esplanade, that of St. Michael, Mahim, the first Church to be built in Bombay, and that of Salvacao in Dadar.

It is very probable that the Mazagon Church continued to be in charge of the Franciscans till 1720, a year in which the Franciscan Friars were forced by the local rulers to quit Bombay. No record is available as to the Vicars who took charge of the parish—evidently secular priests—between that date and 1789, when for the first time the name of the Vicar appointed by the Archbishop of Goa appears in the Patriarchal Archives in Goa. That Vicar was Fr. Joaquim Pereira de Abreu, of Bombay, who exercised the functions till 1794. Since that time up to the establishment of the Diocese of Damaun, the Vicars were appointed by the Archdiocese of Goa. A list of the Vicars from this date onwards is printed as appendix A.

As the old Church was in a very bad condition and was likely to come down, it was pulled down and rebuilt in 1810, Fr. Donato de Lacerda of Margao being the Vicar. The new Church was blessed on 1st October, 1811, by Rev. Joao de Souza Silva, specially sent as Visitor by the Archbishop of Goa for the purpose.

The Church was consecrated by Archbishop Silva Torres on 14th February, 1844, as was recorded in a commemorative tablet which was put up near the main gate, and which read as follows:—

Aeternit Sacrum

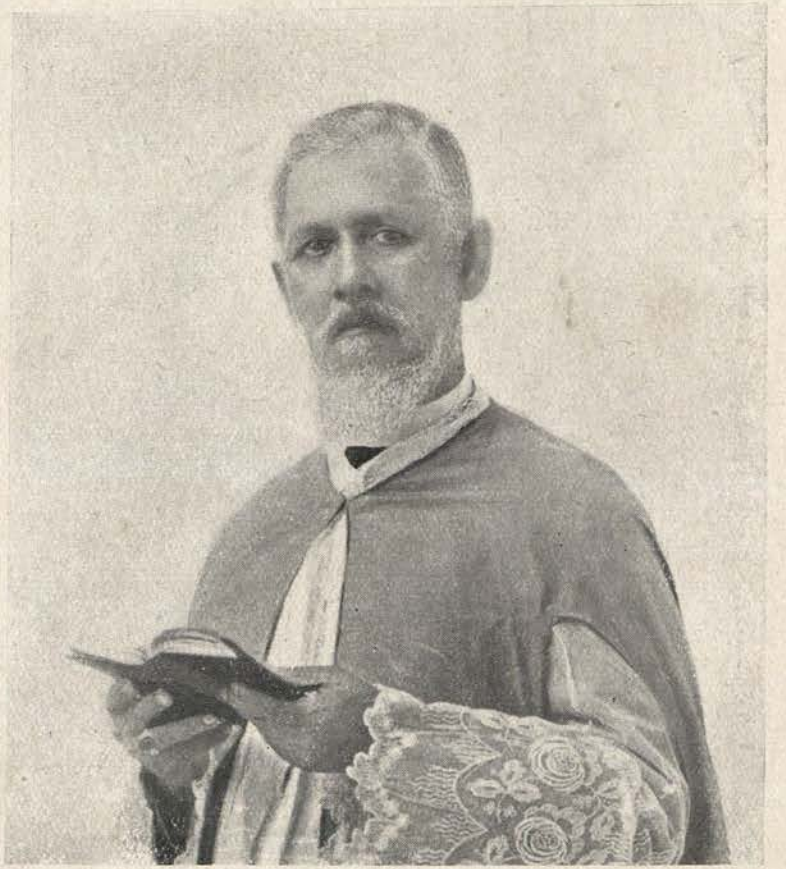
O Exmo. e Revmo. Sr. Arcebispo Primaz do Oriente

D. Jose Maria da Silva Torres

Tendo Aportado A Esta Cidade em 11 de Janeiro de 1844
Depois de Concluida a Visita das Egrejas desta Ilha
Das de Salsette, Bacaim e Karanja Com Geral Edificacao
Dos Fieis e Confusao dos Inimigos da Sua Jurisdiccao

Mgr. C. Pinto
Vicar of Gloria Church, 1928–32.

Mgr. A. Pereira
Present Vicar.



By the Concordat of April, 1928, between the Holy See and Portugal the special distinction of Chamberlain to the Pope with the title of Monsignor has been attached *ex officio* to the Vicars of this Church.

Querendo Deixar Nesta Onde Primeiro
Disembarcou
E Exerceu as Funccoes Episcopaes Uma
Memoria Duradoira

Consagrou

Esta Egreja de N. S. da Gloria.
Em 14 de Fevereiro do Mesmo Anno.
Para Commemorar Esta Ceremonia Religiosa
E Transmittir o seu Conhecimento A' Posteridade.
E em Testemunho da Grata Recordacao
das Eminentes
Virtudes Daquelle Illustre Prelado
Se Collocou Esta Inscripcao Lapidar
In Perpetuam Rei Memoriam.

Amen.

The inscription refers also to the unhappy jurisdictional disputes which kept the local Christians divided and were a source of public scandal. The parish of Mazagon, on the whole, escaped the worst effects of the controversy by remaining loyal to the Padroado throughout, though there were a few incidents to disturb the harmony. Thus, the Chapel of N. S. de Conceicao which was founded by the family of Sir Miguel de Lima Souza, brother of Antonio de Souza of happy memory, and was affiliated to the Church of N. S. da Gloria, was transferred to the other Mission, but later reverted to the Portuguese Mission. Similarly, the executors of the Will of Antonio de Souza diverted to St. Mary's Institution the sums that were contributed towards the maintenance of Antonio de Souza School, though eventually this too was reclaimed by the Church and Diocese.

It may here be mentioned that Antonio de Souza was during his life a great benefactor of the Church, and in his last Will also he left a substantial endowment for decoration and repairs of the Church. In grateful remembrance of his munificence the Church granted a perpetual free grave to his direct descendants (Vide Appendix B).

It may also be mentioned that the patrimonial estate of the Church left by the old Lords of the Manor was acquired by the East India Company, and in compensation thereof the Company and later the Government of Bombay have been contributing two annual sums of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 240 for the maintenance of the Church.

From the Minutes of the Meetings of the Administrative Board (Syndicos) of the Church we gather that various improvements were made in the Church in the second half of the 19th century. Thus some structural repairs were made in 1867 when Fr. Antonio Vicente Lisboa was Vicar. In

Interior of The Gloria Church.

1884 the Fabrica resolved to pave with marble slabs the body of the Church, "which was the chief Church of the Mission." Rev. Estanislau P. V. de Souza was in charge then. In 1892 the whole Church was re-painted, and many repairs carried out. The sacristy was paved with marble in 1898, the Rev. G. F. da Silva, Vara of Thana, meeting the expenses. Gas lighting was introduced in the same year, the Fabrica putting it on record that it was a shame that, when other churches and even chapels had that amenity, this Church which was 'Matriz' of the Mission of the North and where the Bishop exercised his episcopal functions, was without it.

In 1901 the parochial house which was in bad state of repairs, was rebuilt at a cost of over Rs. 11,000, the Rev. Canon Diogo Antonio Lobo being in charge.

In the Minutes of the Session of 16th February, 1908, it is recorded that the President of the Board, Rev. L. C. Pera, informed the Wardens that a notice had been published in the Government Gazette about expropriation of the site where the Church and parochial house stood, for public purposes. The land in question which fell in the line of the proposed Bombay Port Trust Railway, was notified for compulsory acquisition under the Compulsory Acquisition Act on payment of a fair compensation. The Fabrica took note of this very important development and resolved to request His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop to take all necessary steps, legal or otherwise, in the matter.

It was felt that, while offering Government all co-operation in effecting its public purpose, the compensation to be obtained should be such as would cover not merely the cost of the land and the building, but to some extent the irreparable loss of a historical monument, which was an object of veneration to thousands of Catholics.

Negotiations were, therefore, started between the Bishop and the Port Trust authorities, which lasted for over two years. On the 1st August, 1909, the negotiations had so far advanced as to enable the Fabrica to fix up the compensation, which, the Wardens resolved, should not be less than Rs. two lakhs. At the meeting of 1st May, 1910, Fr. Pera informed the members of the successful issue of the negotiations, through the personal intervention of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, whose offer of Rs. 2 lakhs on behalf of the Trust had been accepted, half the amount being payable on the completion of the agreement, and the balance at the time vacant possession was granted, which should not be later than 31st May, 1912, failing which the Church had to pay Rs. 50 as penalty for

The Architects who designed the Church

Mr. A. L. Colaco, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Mr. J. Lourenco, L.C.E.

every day of delay. This period of grace was further extended till the 15th December, 1912, date by which the new Church was expected to be ready for public worship.

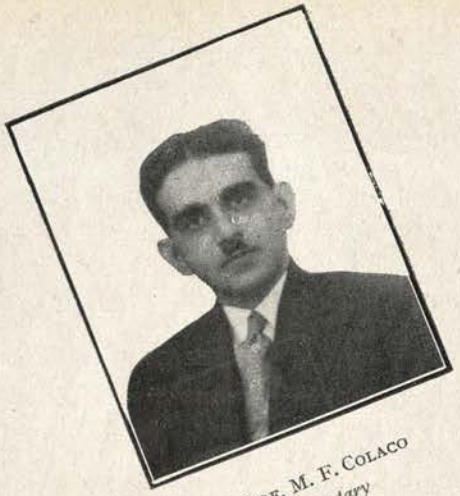
The site was in due course handed over to the Port Trust, which pulled down the Church for running its line. The parochial house was, however, retained and is used as a residence. Only a cross remains to mark the old site, and the name of the Church Street in Mazagon to remind future generations of the old, historic, church. With that there has also passed away the last remnant of the no less historic Manor of Mazagon.

Referring to this old Church, the Bombay City Gazetteer writes "It is a spacious church, capable of accommodating 2000 people. It is the Cathedral of the Bishop of Damaun." Gerson da Cunha in his "Origin of Bombay" describes it as 'one of the largest churches in Bombay, and well situated.' He says elsewhere that it was a fine church, being the second Cathedral of the Diocese of Damaun. Though the description given by both the authorities is by no means exaggerated, it is not true to say that it was the Cathedral of the Diocese. The Cathedral, of course, was attached to the Episcopal See in Damaun, but, as both the Bishops of Damaun had fixed their residence in Bombay in the old Hospicio of Colaba, they used to hold pontifical celebrations in the Church of N. S. da Gloria, which was on that account styled pro-Cathedral of the Diocese.

THE CHURCH

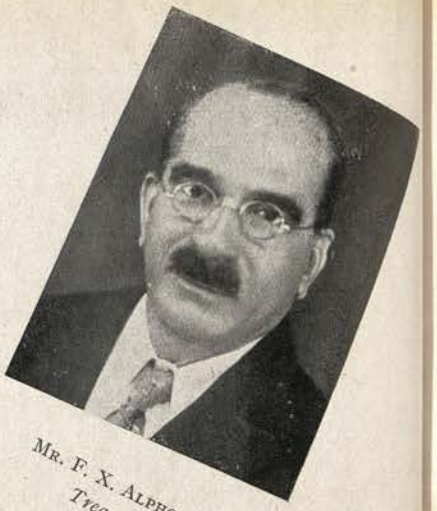
The new Church occupies a very prominent site on the main arterial road joining the north and the south of the island. Fr. Pera, in selecting the site had a vision of the great developments that were to take place in the near future, whereby Byculla would gain both in population and prominence with the expansion of the City northwards. The land belonged to Government, but was leased to some private parties. A plot of 8000 sq. yds. at the junction of the Parel Road and Victoria Road was acquired for a sum of Rs. 80,000, the Government being willing to effect the transfer of the lease at a nominal rate. Government were also prepared to change the leasehold into freehold, on condition that the land was not to be used for any other purpose, and certain strips were given without compensation for the widening of the two roads. The Wardens were willing to buy 1200 sq. yds. of additional land for future developments, but as Government would not allow this land to be a freehold, the matter was dropped, which was a great pity considering the urgent need the attached school

Administrative Board

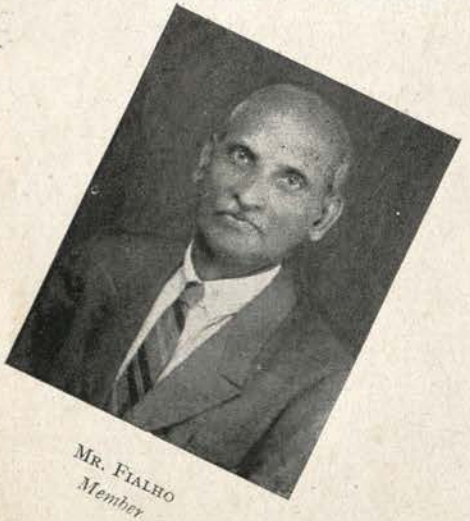


Prof. M. F. Colaco
Secretary

Mgr. A. Pereira
Vicar,
President



Mr. F. X. Alphonso
Treasurer



Mr. Fialho
Member

Mr. I. Mendonca
Member

THE ORGAN OF THE CHURCH WITH
MR. MARIO LOPEZ, ORGANIST.

had for additional land. It would appear that even the original idea of converting the leasehold was dropped, probably because the terms were felt to be too onerous.

The plans of the new Church which was to be built on an ambitious scale, were drawn up by Messrs. A. L. Colaco & Co., a firm of architects which has many notable buildings in the City to its credit. They were generally approved of by the Administrative Board on 29th September, 1910, and the necessary Municipal sanctions having been obtained, the foundation stone was laid on the 29th January, 1911, by His Excellency Dom Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier, Archbishop of Goa and Patriarch of the East Indies, in the distinguished presence of His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun. Under the driving power of Fr. Pera who spared no pains to carry to completion this splendid project, the edifice made quick progress, and the Church was practically ready for use towards the end of 1912. It was blessed in 1913, though the finishing touches took years. The fine organ, for instance, which cost Rs. 29,000, of which Rs. 12,000 were collected by public subscriptions, was set up in 1917, while the statues adorning the pillars were acquired a little over a decade ago.

The Church is an imposing structure in English Gothic style, shaped in the form of a Latin cross,

The Altar
of
N. S. da Piedade

Main Altar
of
N. S. da Gloria

The Altar
of the
Blessed Sacrament

Altar of
St. Francis Xavier

Altar of
the Sacred Heart
of Jesus

with a lofty tower, the four turrets of which rise to a height of 160 feet. The tower which was designed on the lines of that of Canterbury Cathedral is one of the highest in Bombay, and together with the rest of the church is a landmark and one of the sights of the city. Its extreme length is 205 feet and the width of the nave with the two aisles is 65 feet, beyond which the transepts extend 15 ft. in depth.

All the windows have Gothic tracery carved in stone and the end walls of the transepts are adorned by two striking rose windows 18 ft. in diameter, through which light filters in gorgeous colours.

The Gothic vaulting of reinforced concrete rises over the nave and is supported by lofty pillars meeting in airy pointed arches.

The five altars, matching the architectural style of the building, are of finely carved stone and are beautiful specimens of the artistry of the Indian mason. The main altar is dedicated to the Patroness of the Church, Our Lady of Glory, the statue thereon being the old statue venerated in the Mazagon Church. The altars facing the aisles are in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Francis Xavier, while those in the transepts are the chapel of the Blessed Sacrament and of N. S. da Piedade, Patroness of the Diocese of Damaun as well of the Society of N. S. da Piedade.

Besides these altars, there are the wooden altars built later, dedicated to Christ the King, to St. Anthony of Padua, and to the Little Flower of Jesus, all three bearing really fine full-sized statues.

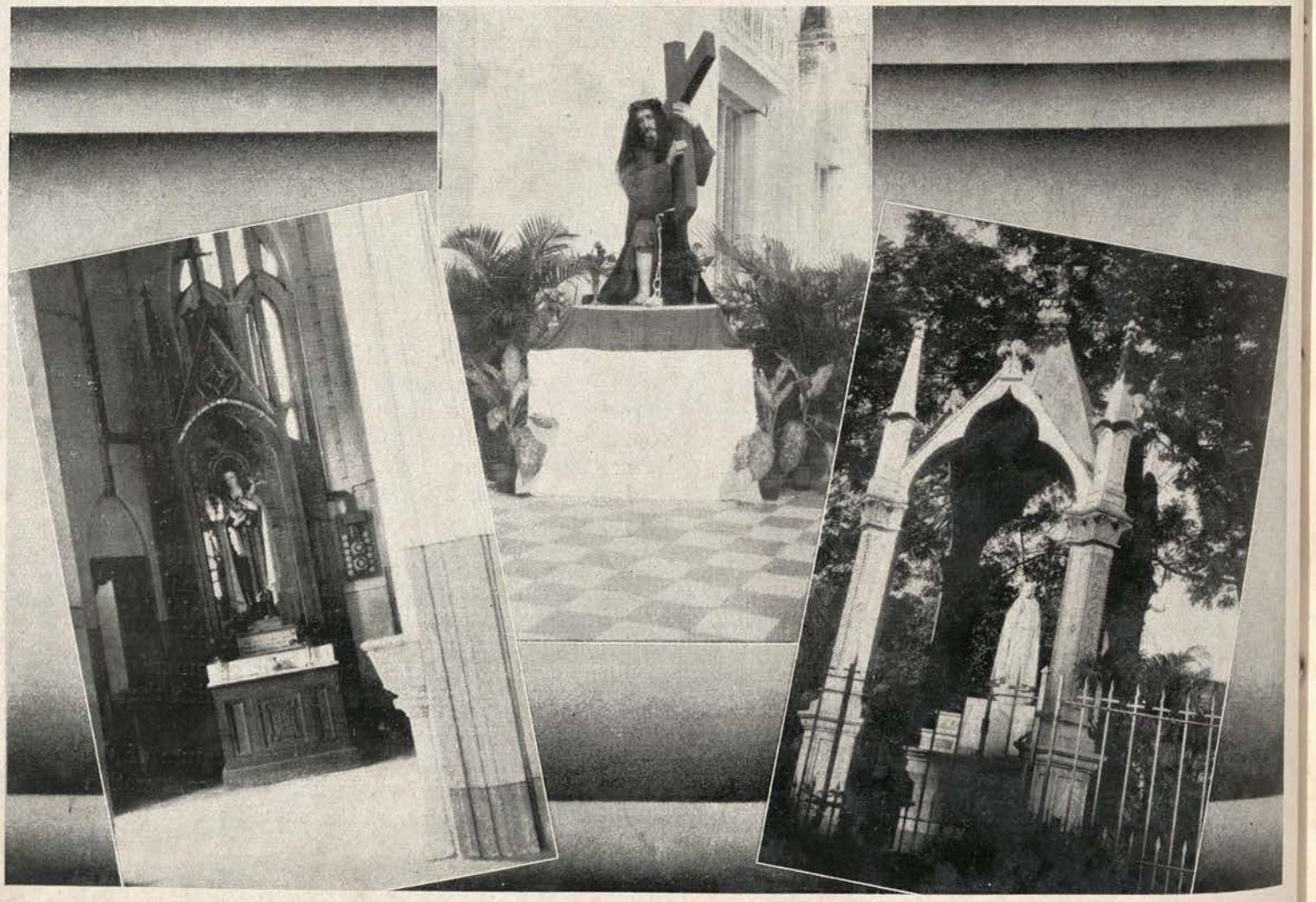
The Church building, apart from land, cost over Rs. 2½ lakhs, of which amount a little over Rs. 40,000 was collected from the public.

Spacious as the Church is, nonetheless its nave and aisles can hardly hold the very large congregation whose spiritual needs it is meant to serve. For the parish of Byculla with its extensive area and a population of over 11000 souls is the second largest parish in Bombay and one of the biggest in India.

The parish, however, does not pride itself merely on its size and population. Its main pride is in the spiritual quality of the people, which is seen in the crowded congregations in week days no less than on Sundays, the number of communicants, and on the zeal and devotion with which the services are carried on.

This is not all. A noteworthy feature of the parish has been the warm and close co-operation that has ever subsisted between the parish priests

Our Lord carrying the Cross



St. Teresa of the Child Jesus

O. L. of Fatima

and the lay folk, who have never failed to respond to calls from the church authorities. This spirit was specially in evidence when the authorities of the extinct diocese of Damaun called for their collaboration in the socio-religious work of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation. During the years in which the B.C.W.O. flourished, Byculla became the centre of its activities, supplying a never-failing stream of willing and selfless workers who understood and practised Catholic Action before it was known as such. This spirit of helpfulness has been greatly in evidence throughout the quarter of a century the church has been in existence in Byculla, and the three Vicars who have been privileged to guide its destinies, Mgr. L. C. Pera, Mgr. C. Pinto and Mgr. A. Pereira, have always borne witness to this fine spirit, which has greatly enriched the socio-religious life of the parish and has been the secret of success of the various institutions attached to the church.

INSTITUTIONS

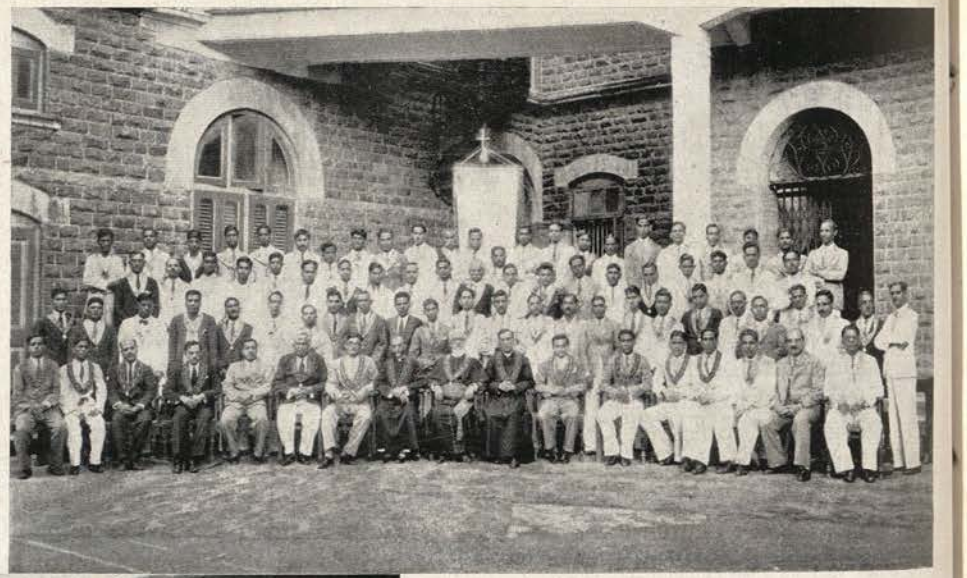
The Church of N. S. da Gloria had several confraternities, some of which have become extinct, leaving two in the spiritual field. There was, for instance, the Confraternity of St. Sebastian founded on 15th October, 1868, that of St. Joseph in 1890 or thereabouts, and that of St. Francis Xavier whose statutes received the ecclesiastical sanction in December, 1896, and the Sodality of St. Roque established during the plague epidemic about 1897. All these have ceased to be. But the earliest of them all is still the strongest. This is the **Confraternity of N. S. da Gloria,** which was founded by Archbishop Silva Torres of Goa on 3rd November, 1846. Its present statutes were approved by the authorities in September, 1874. The other institution of the kind which has shown signs of vigorous life and growth is the **Confraternity of N. S. da Piedade,** founded in 1871 along with the Society of the same name established as a charity organisation. The members of the two Confraternities are conspicuous with their insignia and standards on all ceremonial occasions, besides lending their willing assistance in all works both of piety and beneficence.

* * *

Attached to the church is also a flourishing sodality. The **Sodality of the Blessed Virgin Mary** under the title of the Immaculate Conception and under the patronage of St. Anthony of Padua was, on the initiative of the Rev. Clement Pinto, constituted by the then Vicar, Mgr. L. C. Pera, on 3rd November, 1918.

The Sodality was originally intended for the young men and young women of the parish and

The Sodalists
Men's Section



The Sodalists
Women's Section

aimed particularly at training them in the two great virtues of charity and obedience. It made a modest start with 47 members (23 young men and 24 young women), but by 1924, that is within 6 years, its membership had grown to 277 (175 young men and 102 young ladies). The first Prefects were Mr. Simon da Costa and Miss Lily Pinto and the first Secretaries, Mr. Joseph Anthony Lobo and Miss Eileen Mendonca, for the two Sections respectively.

On 31st May, 1927, the Sodality had two new sections added unto it, that of Married Men with St. Francis Xavier as patron, and that of Married Women under the patronage of St. Teresa of Child Jesus. Each of these was subdivided into a Konkani and an English section to meet the linguistic needs of the parish as well as to spread its area and influence to that large section which is not English educated. The first Prefects were: Mr. Frank E. D'Mello (Men's English Section), Mr. Thiago P. D'Costa (Men's Konkani), Mrs. Mina D'Mello (Women's English), Mrs. Christallina Fernandes (Women's Konkani).

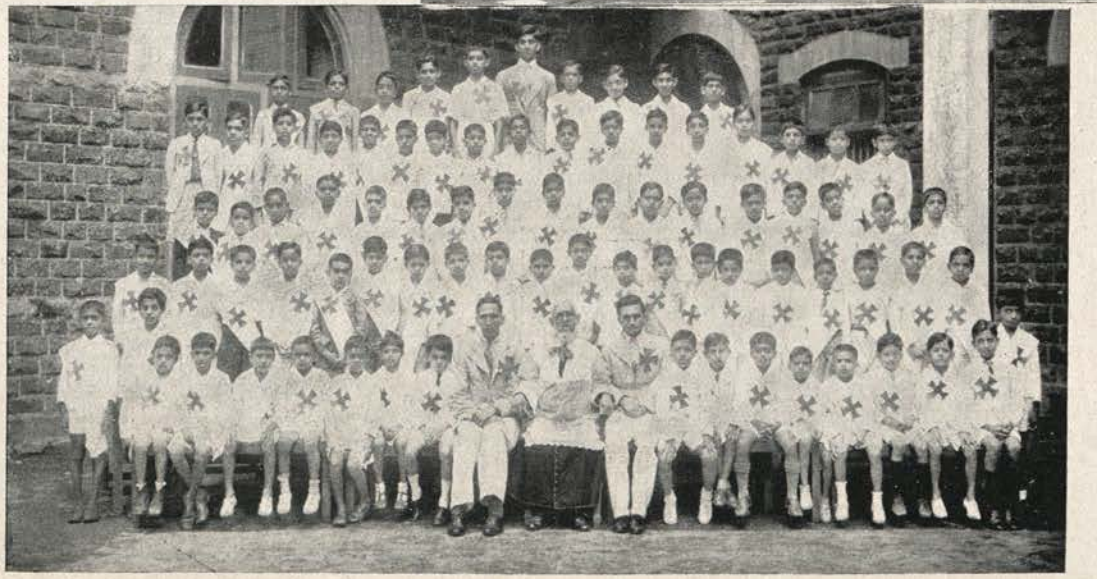
In 1928 the Sodality passed through its third stage, when a separate section was established for the school children under the patronage of St. Aloysius, the first Prefects being Mr. Luis Pinto and Miss Julie da Costa for the boys and the girls respectively.

On 3rd February, 1929, with a view to co-ordinate the work of all the sections and to enlarge its influence, Mgr. Clement Pinto inaugurated the first Joint Council, consisting of the following:— Mr. Thomas G. de Souza (General Secretary), Mr. J. P. Lobo (Treasurer), Dr. Cosmas Fernandez, Mrs. Afra Fernandes, Mr. J. S. Barreto, Mrs. O. Fernandes, Mr. Manoel F. da Costa, Miss Rita da Costa, Mr. Luis Pinto, and Miss Julie da Costa (Prefects of the various sections).

When the linguistic sections were started, the Rev. J. C. Ferreira (now Vicar of Thana) conducted the Konkani section meetings, Mgr. C. Pinto taking the English sections. At present Mgr. A. Pereira is the Director of the Sodality as a whole. The English sections are in charge of Rev. Fr. T. Gomes, the Konkani sections of Rev. Fr. J. F. Santos, while the Rev. Fr. Frank Lobo conducts the school sections. The Sodality is affiliated to the Arch-Sodality of Rome.

The present strength of the Sodality according to the latest census is of 494 members, a devoted band pledged not only to endeavour to individual perfection, but to the service of God and fellowmen. The Sodality has throughout its existence been

The Crusaders
Girls' Section



The Crusaders
Boys' Section

exercising a wholesome influence on the spiritual and social life of the parish.

* * *

The **Apostleship of Prayer** was established in the old church of Mazagon on 15th June, 1898. It was re-organised and revivified by Mgr. C. Pinto in 1930, and a fresh impetus was given in 1932 by Mgr. A. Pereira, its present Director. The present numerical strength of the Association is 952, consisting of 20 men promoters, 35 women promoters, and 897 associates. Mr. Francis de Souza is the energetic Secretary.

The Rev. Director and the Promoters meet regularly on the last Sunday of the month to review the position and to find means for further spread of the Apostleship in the parish. It was at one of these meetings that the Director expressed its great desire to consecrate the parish to the Sacred Heart, and it was at another meeting that the consecration of the church was mooted. The Association is glad that both of these objects are now attained.

That the devotion to the Sacred Heart of Jesus is spreading widely in the parish is visible in the large numbers that attend the Mass and offer the Communion of reparation on the first Friday of the month. The first Friday evening Holy Hour is also largely attended.

* * *

The promoters of the Apostleship of Prayer have also undertaken the promotion of the **Pontifical Society for the Propagation of Faith,** the wonderful world-wide organisation which aids the missionary work by prayer and money.

This Society was established in the parish in 1932, since when it has been making steady progress. The sums collected and remitted to the Diocesan Director are:—Rs. 61 in 1932, Rs. 73-4 in 1933, Rs. 166-2 in 1934, Rs. 176-6 in 1935, Rs. 276-5 in 1936 and Rs. 346-10 in 1937.

* * *

The **Eucharistic Crusade of Children** purports to give to the little ones, so dear to the heart of Jesus, the spiritual privileges and benefits which the grown up members obtain through the Apostleship of Prayer. Like the Apostleship, it is the powerhouse or generator of spiritual energy, so vitally necessary to meet the dangers by which the faith and the Church are encompassed.

The Crusade was established in this church by Mgr. A. Pereira on 9th July, 1933, and within the last five years it has gone from strength to strength. It works through prayer and frequent communion, the efficacious means by which they, and through them the society, may be saved from corruption.

Apostleship of Prayer
Promoters

The Third Order of
St. Francis

Every Sunday the Crusaders meet for their special Mass at 7-30 a.m., at which the congregational singing is undertaken by themselves. Mgr. Pereira has always taken a special interest in these tiny champions of the cross. The Rev. Frank Lobo is in charge at present.

* * *

The devotion of the **Night Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament** was inaugurated in June 1931 by the late Mgr. C. Pinto who in his short regime did so much to feed the spiritual flame in the parish. The Adoration has since that date been held without interruption on the first Saturday of the month.

The Adoration is restricted to men only and is conducted by one of the parish priests. The service begins at 10 p.m. and ends with Mass and Benediction at 4-30 next morning. The attendance has tended to fall from the high water mark in early years, and now averages 140 adorers a night. Day Adoration is also held in the church on the Sunday following the feast of Corpus Christi and on the feast of Christ the King, mainly for the benefit of those, both men and women, who for some reason are unable to participate in the all-night adoration.

The Night Adoration Committee compiled and printed in 1936 a prayer book "Gloria in Excelsis", which contains all prayers and hymns recited or sung at the church services and has been found an indispensable vade-mecum not only by adorers, but by the congregation in general.

* * *

One of the most important institutions attached to the Church is the **Third Order of St. Francis D'Assisi,** the wonderful organisation which enables lay people to share in the spiritual life and privileges of the Great Franciscan Order. That the Tertiaries form an Order, and not merely an association for meetings and prayers, is clear from the fact that it has all the outward marks of a true Order, viz: a Rule approved by the Holy See, a Novitiate, a Profession, and a Habit.

The Third Order was canonically established in the Church by Fr. Walter Hughes, O.C., when the church was still in Mazagon. The Order, however, remained inactive till the 8th day of December, 1920, when it was revived with no more than six Tertiaries. The number has since largely increased, and to-day the Order boasts of 104 Professed members and 22 Novices.

The Tertiaries do not confine themselves to meetings and other pious requirements of the Rule. They have helped in organising and carrying on **Catechism Centres** in the parish. The first of these

St. Anthony

Christ the King

centres was opened on the 1st September, 1929, during Mgr. Pinto's regime, and there are now four in existence regularly teaching doctrine to 313 children. Arrangements are made for the opening of the fifth centre shortly. In two of the centres Rosary is publicly recited daily in the evenings by children and their parents.

Since February, 1930, the Tertiaries have been conducting a **Sunday Book Stall,** where the Catholic Truth Society's literature is sold, besides Catholic weeklies like the "The Examiner" and "The Herald". Over 9000 copies of these papers have been sold during the last 3½ years, while nearly 8000 booklets of the Truth Society have either been sold or distributed free of charge.

The Third Order has also built up a small library of devotional and other suitable books for the use of its members.

* * *

"St. Anthony's Bread" is another devotion attached to the Church. The Parish-priest, its Director, with the collections found in the Box renders help to the needy calling upon him for aid and also contributes annually a certain sum to the Society of N. S. da Piedade for distribution among its poor.

A special institution which is worth mentioning is that of **Altar Boys.** The institution is as old as the present church and shares with it the Silver Jubilee. Organised by Rev. Dominic de Sa in 1913, who humorously named them 'Canons of Gloria

THE ALTAR BOYS.

Church', the Altar Boys, few in number then, have now risen to eighty. They are indispensable adjuncts of the religious rites of the Church, and have shown a fine spirit of service and sacrifice which is beyond praise. They were formed into a kind of society with rules of its own when Rev. John dos Santos was the Director, and are now organised

CATECHISM CENTRE
At Mazagon

CATECHISM CENTRE
At Byculla

CATECHISTS

CATECHISM CENTRE
At Tank Bunder

CATECHISM CENTRE
At Hati Baug

as a part and parcel of the Sodality with St. John Berchmans as patron.

The committee of the institution under the direction of Rev. J. F. dos Santos organises occasional sports, matches, picnics and excursions to lighten their labours, for rain or shine, early and late, the altar boys have to be ready in the church day in and day out. A beginning has this year been made of a library of Catholic books which may be the basis of a sound Catholic education to them.

* * *

Among constant helpers of the Church and its services, honorable mention must be made of the many men and women who have formed the **Church Choir,** which has long been an attractive feature of the services of the church.

* * *

Among individuals whose name is legion, who have in the measure of their forces laboured for the good of the church, special and grateful mention must be made of two men who have rendered great and meritorious services. One of them, unfortunately dead, is the late Diogo Francisco de Souza. He was the sacristan of the church for nearly a generation. But he was far more than this. He was a kind of Admirable Crichton, who could put his hand to anything. He supervised the building of the church and the school and carried on the multifarious duties of the church with unsurpassed zeal and devotion.

The other great servant of the Church, happily alive to-day, is Mr. F. X. Alphonso, who since 1915 has been the Treasurer of the Fabrica, and in this capacity as well as in every other has rendered honorary and honourable services to the church.

* * *

A very important role in the socio-religious work of the parish is played by the **Society of Our Lady of Piety,** Mazagon, the object of which is the personal sanctification of its members by a dedication to the service of the poor and the helpless.

The Society was formally inaugurated in this parish at a meeting held on 9th July, 1871, as a branch of the Society of similar name established in the parish of Dabul, the Rev. Filippe Antonio Pinto being the first spiritual Director, the Rev. Aureliano de Souza, the first President, and Mr. Marcos Antonio Lobo, the first Secretary.

As the Mazagon branch entirely depended for its income on its own members and subscribers and as it managed its own affairs practically independently, it applied to the first Bishop of Damaun, D. Antonio Pedro da Costa, to be set up as an inde-

Gloria Church
A group of
Night Adorers

Gloria Church
Confraternity of
N. S. da Piedade

pendent society, a request which the Bishop granted by his despatch of 3rd September, 1890.

The Society originally admitted only men as members, but in 1888 the Bishop of Damaun sanctioned the admission of ladies as members, who were to have all the privileges but were exempted from attendance at meetings. According to the latest report (1937-38) there were 116 women and 129 men enrolled as effective members. Besides these, the Society was helped by regular monthly contributions of 238 individuals and 12 clubs.

The charitable work of the Society consists in:

(1) Maintenance of a small Asylum in hired premises in Mazagon where last year eight inmates were maintained.

(2) Maintenance of a dharamsala where twelve recipients of the Society's bounty are lodged;

(3) Outdoor relief to deserving individuals or families in distress through illness, unemployment, etc. At the end of July last there were 20 persons who were receiving a regular monthly contribution towards their support in their own homes. But, apart from this, a large number of individuals receive temporary relief in cash or kind. Last year 192 persons were thus helped, the expenses involved amounting to over Rs. 2,400;

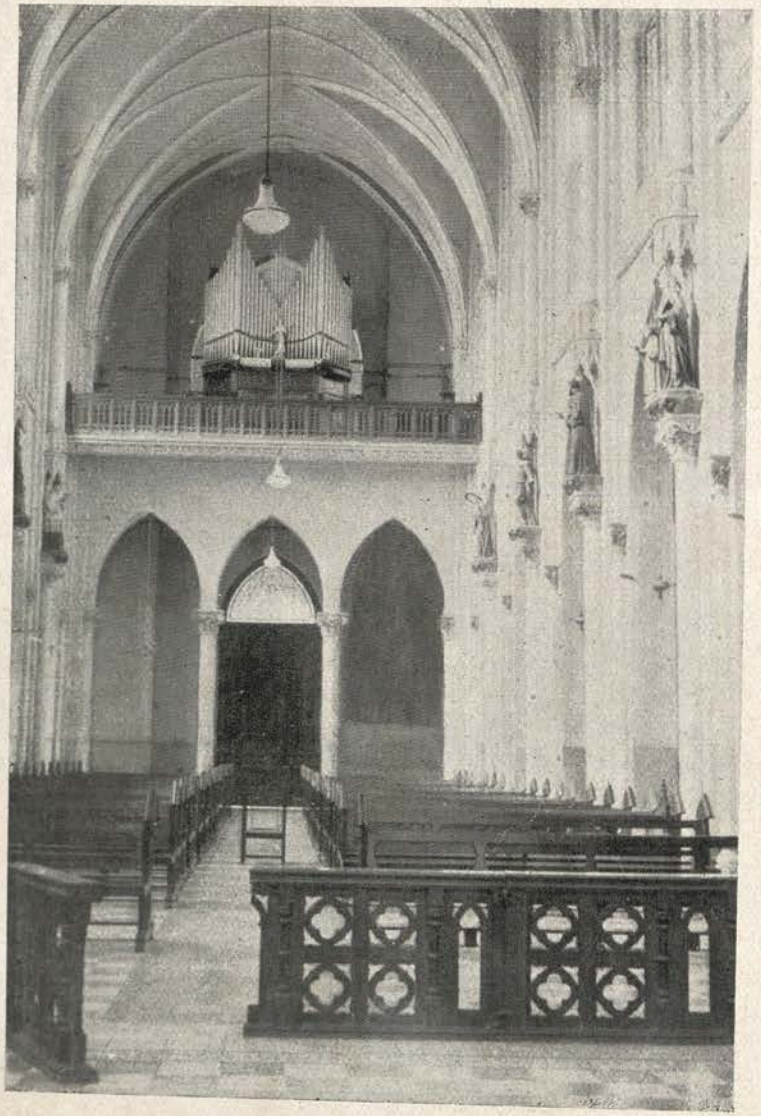
(4) Of late relief is being given by means of meal tickets to individuals who do not seem to have a fixed residence. Likewise, every year travelling expenses are given to a certain number of persons who find themselves stranded in the city and wish to be repatriated.

A sub-committee of the Society is charged with the duty of personal investigation of cases where appeal for relief is made, so that charity may not be wasted on undeserving persons.

The Society has had to rely for its work on the fees of membership, the contributions of regular subscribers, donations and endowments from the charitable-minded. For the last few years substantial help has been received from the funds of the Goan Emigration Committee.

From the year of its independent existence to date—a period of 48 years—the Society has spent over Rs. 1,50,000 in the maintenance of the poor.

A great desideratum of the Society is a building of its own to house its poor. In connection with the Pope Leo XIII's Pontifical Jubilee in 1903, a Fund was instituted under the name of One Anna Papal Jubilee Fund for the purposes of building an Asylum. This fund now has amounted to Rs. 25,000.



The Nave
of
The Church
facing the
Main Door

Later on, in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the Society in 1921, another fund was opened for the same purpose, which has now gone over Rs. 5,600. It is ardently hoped that the Society will have a Home for its poor in the near future, and thus crown the devoted efforts of a large number of men and women who for 67 years have so selflessly worked for the disinherited of fortune.

* * *

If the Society of N. S. da Piedade provides, within the measure of its financial resources, relief to the helpless and the needy, the **Needle-Work Room** which for over fifteen years has been housed and is doing fruitful work in the premises of the Church, aims at attacking the problem of unemployment from the right angle. It tries to provide not doles, but work, for some of those who are willing and fit to work, but who do not find means or opportunity to develop and use their skill. The Needle-Work Room was established by the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation as one of the items in its vast scheme of social works. It has a double aim of (1) teaching needle-craft, sewing and cutting to girls, and (2) providing remunerative work to girls and women who stand in need of such work for livelihood. Both these objects have been, within the limits set by space and finance, amply fulfilled. Not only have hundreds of young women been taught the craft so as to make them useful as housewives, but many others have been enabled to earn a modest, but honest, livelihood. The Work Room has from its very inception been conducted by the Francisan Sisters of the Convent of Dadar, whose selfless labours have been beyond praise. The Work Room was handed over to the Women's Social Guild, one of the branches of the Welfare Organisation, soon after the foundation of the Guild in 1925. For some years now the Needle-Room has been carried on as part of the parish organisation and its work supervised by the parish priest of the Gloria Church.

* * *

This record of the parish and its works would be incomplete if honourable mention was not made of the **Angelus,** the parish magazine devoted to Our Lady, which is widely appreciated and has a circulation far beyond the borders of the parish.

Established by Mgr. L. C. Pera in October, 1919, the *Angelus* was published as a fortnightly magazine till 1936, with a striking cover in colours, printed in England, the cost being generously borne by Mr. L. Panek of the West End Watch Co. Its first editor was the Rev. A. da Cruz. On his retirement to Portugal in 1923, his mantle fell on Rev. C. Pinto.

Since then the editorship has been part of the work of the parish priest, whose burden, however, is very much lightened by the lay assistance which has throughout been rendered both in the editing and the management of the magazine.

Owing to financial difficulties the magazine became a monthly publication since 1936. Originally a small demi-octavo sized booklet of 12 pages, it has since increased in size and is now printed in royal octavo with 32 pages of matter. The designs of the covers have been executed by the well-known artist, Mr. Michael Bocarro, and the paper is indebted to many a writer and client of Our Lady for literary contributions.

Silver Jubilee Committee.

Antonio de Souza High School

HISTORICAL SKETCH

ALONG with the Church, the old school attached to the Church was transferred to Byculla, and for the first time in its existence could boast of an habitation of its own. As for the name, it continued to bear that of the man who by his liberal endowment had made its secular existence possible.

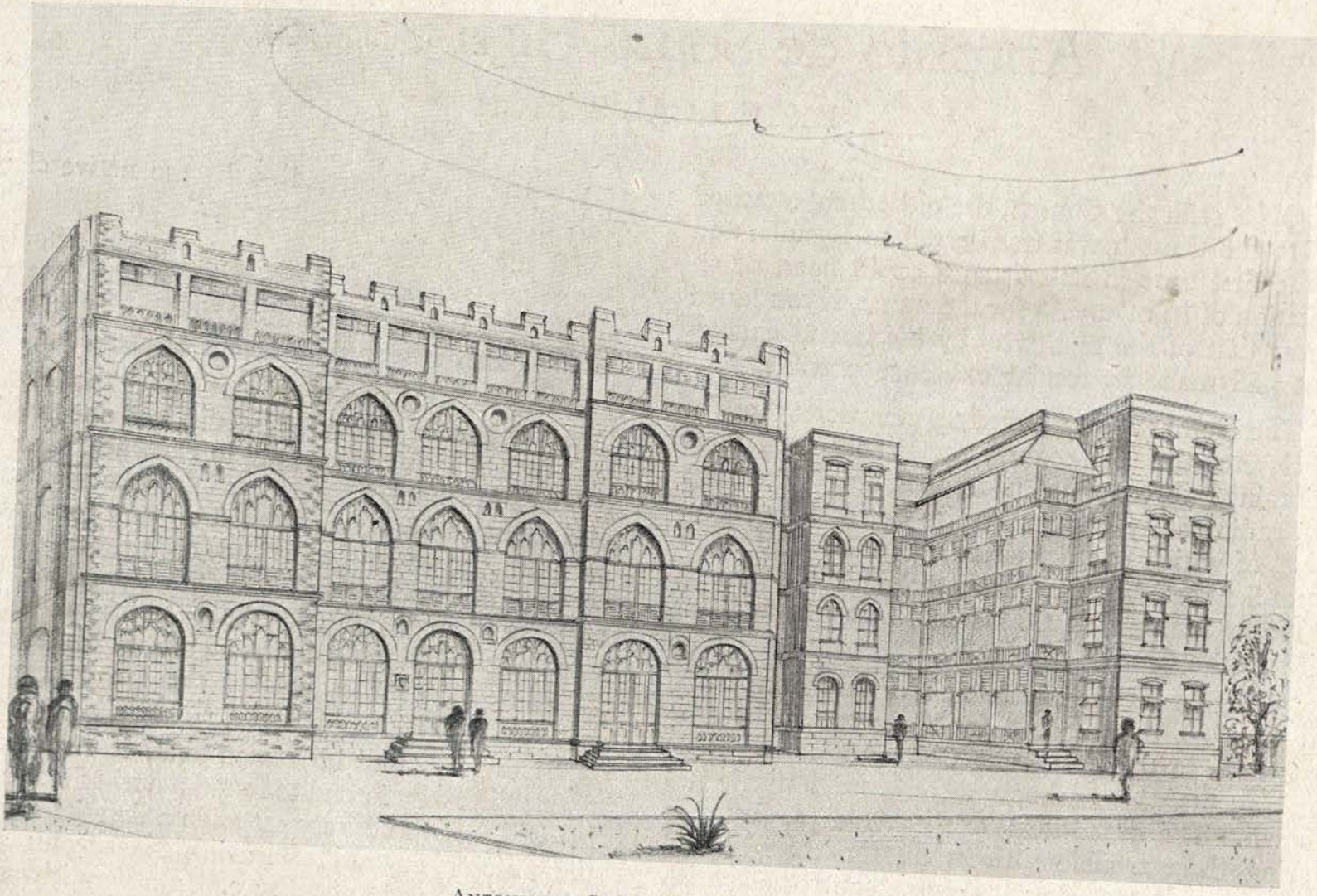
The Bombay City Gazetteer mentions that "at the close of the 16th century the Franciscan fathers maintained three parochial schools for Catechism and rudimentary instruction in Latin and Portuguese, of which one was attached to the Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperanca, a second to the Church of Nossa Senhora da Gloria in Mazagon, and the third to the Church of Mahim."

Whether on the expulsion of Friars from Bombay in 1720, they having for some reason become obnoxious to the East India Company or rather its local agents, these schools were wound up, is not known. The authority above referred to, says that during these troublous times all the colleges and orphanages were closed down, "but the parish schools which evidently supplied a public want, survived and were carried on by the native clergy with the aid of private liberality."

If this is correct, then the parochial school of Portuguese and Latin at Mazagon might have survived to the time when Antonio de Souza made his will with a bequest in favour of the school.

The wording of the will, or rather the letter of instructions to his executors, would lead one to think that such school was already in existence. For the letter of instructions after describing the manner in which one-sixth of his estate left on trust for charitable purposes was to be divided, ends thus:—"If the amount of the aforesaid one-sixth should amount to more than Rs. 40,000, the overplus annual interest after making the aforesaid annual distribution, to be applied for schools of the Portuguese and Latin languages at Mazagon Church."

Now it stands to reason that, if Antonio de Souza did really intend to found a new school under his will, he would have set aside a definite sum for the purpose, instead of leaving the surplus about which he was not at all sure. In a way it was for-



ANTONIO DE SOUZA HIGH SCHOOL

tunate for the school that it was made the residuary legatee, for in that way it stood to gain more than other beneficiaries, the bequest having proved more valuable than the terms of the will would lead one to expect.

There is a tradition that Antonio de Souza had founded and supported a Latin and Portuguese school in his life-time, and it is quite possible that it was in favour of this already existing school that the bequest was made. The use of the plural 'schools' in the letter further complicates the matter. Were there two separate schools then, one for Portuguese and the other for Latin? And was the Latin school in any way connected with the Seminary which he and his brother Miguel de Lima Souza had founded in Bombay about 1790 and handed over to the Archbishop of Goa who actually had appointed Rectors for the same? And what by the way did happen to that Seminary, that even its memory was lost in oblivion and was only lately rescued through some records in the Patriarchal archives?

About Antonio de Souza himself little is known. There is a tradition that his father hailed from Mapuca, Goa, that he migrated to and settled in Bombay, and that Antonio de Souza having taken to business had gone to Madras and there earned a large fortune. There are others, however, who contend that he descended from the old Portuguese stock in Bombay and that he was connected with the line of Fidalgos who were the Lords of the Manor of Mazagon. Neither the date of his birth nor that of his death is known. As the will is dated from Madras on 29th August, 1797, he must have died some time later. His wife Susana had predeceased him, she having assumed the garb of a Religious of Santa Monica in Old Goa, and died there. His daughter Quiteria was at the time of the will a nun in the same Convent. He had an only son Edward who apparently was physically weak, so that he had to appoint as executors of his will his brother Sir Miguel de Lima Souza, and his nephews Luis Barreto, Joseph Barreto—both of the well known Barreto family—and Thomaz de Souza.

On his death the Executors went on paying a monthly contribution of Rs. 230 for the support of the school. This continued till about 1856, the year when Bishop Hartmann founded St. Mary's Institution in Mazagon. The then administrator Miguel de Souza stopped the contribution to the parish school and passed it to the Jesuit school, evidently because he had got mixed up in the bitter Padroado-Propaganda controversy of the time.

The Administrative Board of the Church energetically protested against this arbitrary action of Miguel de Souza, and on the 10th February, 1856,

Antonio de Souza High School

THE TEACHING STAFF, 1938.

they decided to take necessary steps to have the trust funds removed from his hands and to have them vested in the Official Administrator to prevent such action on the part of the administrator of the trust.

Unfortunately there arose certain insurmountable difficulties, and no action could be taken. In the first place the Concordat of 1857 between the Holy See and King D. Pedro V of Portugal maintained the *status quo* until the newly created Diocese of Damao was established. Then again the royal Decree of 4th October, 1860, definitely forbade any act on the part of the Portuguese ecclesiastics which might in any way run counter to the Concordat. These were the reasons why neither the Church of Mazagon nor Archbishop Amorim Pessoa could take any action to reclaim their rights to the school contribution.

The result was that the school which was a free school, could not be carried on and had to be closed. But the want of such a school was keenly felt in the parish, and leading parishioners formed a committee of their own and opened a school in 1868, which they named a 'Escola Diocesana da Lingoa Portuguesa em Bombaim.' This school was housed in the building attached to the chapel of N. S. da Conceicao, once the property of the widow of Sir Miguel de Lima e Souza. The house was given rent-free by the church of N. S. da Gloria, but the Members of the Committee were bound to keep it in good state of repairs.

Sometime before 1877 English began to be taught along with Portuguese in this school, which was then known as the Anglo-Portuguese School of Mazagon. Financial difficulties continued to dog the steps of the institution, and in order to save it from collapse and place it on a sounder footing, the Rev. Francisco Luis G. de Athaide issued a most eloquent appeal to his well-to-do parishioners to give monthly contributions for the maintenance of the school. The appeal met with a fair response at first and regular contributions were paid by several parishioners till May 1878. Thereafter only the Vicar himself and the Church continued to subscribe till December 1880. Whether the school was carried on beyond this date, is not known.

In 1878 Sir Walter E. de Souza, Portuguese Vice-Consul in Calcutta and administrator of Antonio de Souza Fund, stopped the contribution to St. Mary's and offered to revert it to the Gloria Church. But as he claimed that the proceeds thereof were only Rs. 130, and not Rs. 230 a month as formerly paid, and as he declared that the additional Rs. 100 used to come from the privy purse of the previous administrators, he offered to contribute the reduced sum of Rs. 130 only. The Supe-

THE SCHOOL STAGE

rior of the Mission of the North objected to this, and the Archbishop Ayres de Ornellas took up the matter in his own hands. But his retirement to Lisbon soon after and his death there put a stop to negotiations.

It was the 1st Bishop of Damaun, D. Antonio Pedro da Costa, that, after protracted correspondence with Sir Walter, accepted his offer of a monthly contribution of Rs. 130, together with a sum of Rs. 16,000 odd, the accumulated interest of all the years during which the contribution was suspended. The Fabrica at its meeting of 15th February, 1888 reluctantly assented to the arrangement, and resolved that Rs. 16,000 should be deposited in a Bank as the nucleus of a school building fund.

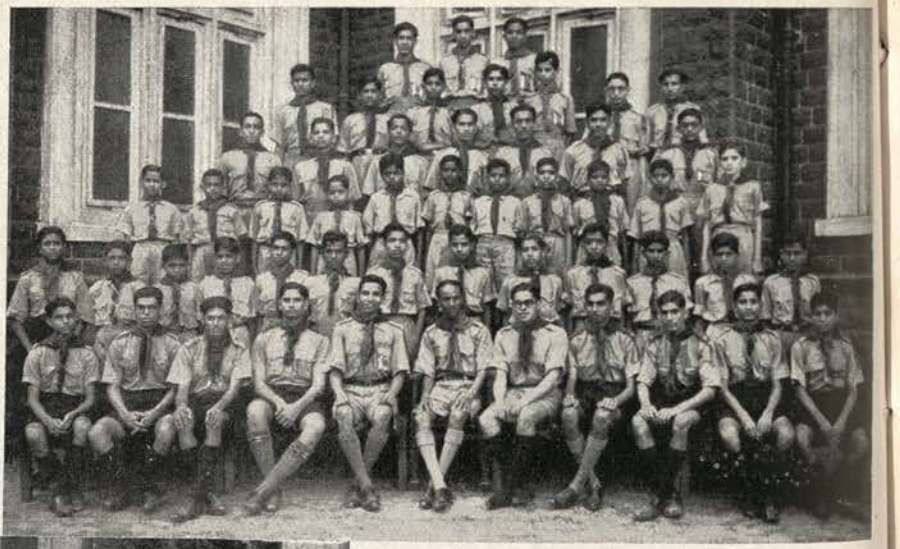
The school was re-opened from June 1888, since which date it has been carried on without intermission. It is of some interest to record here what Bishop D. Antonio wrote to the Minister for Colonies at the time of the re-opening of the school, that the School of Antonio de Souza of Mazagon would be in the course of time a glory of the Padroado.

But the troubles of the school were not over. On the death of Sir Walter in England in 1898, the contribution was again stopped as his affairs were in confusion. The heirs of Antonio de Souza came forward with their claims to the trust fund, alleging that the old school had ceased to be, and that the new school not being the same, the said funds should revert to the heirs. An expensive law-suit was filed in Chancery in London, and when the claim of the heirs had failed there, the matter was taken to the Court of Appeal. The issue was decided in 1907 in favour of the 2nd Bishop, Don Sebastiao Jose Pereira, and the funds in question were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay, the interest being applied for the purposes of the testator. The accumulated interest of Rs. 30,000 was to be used for the building of the school or repayment of any debt.

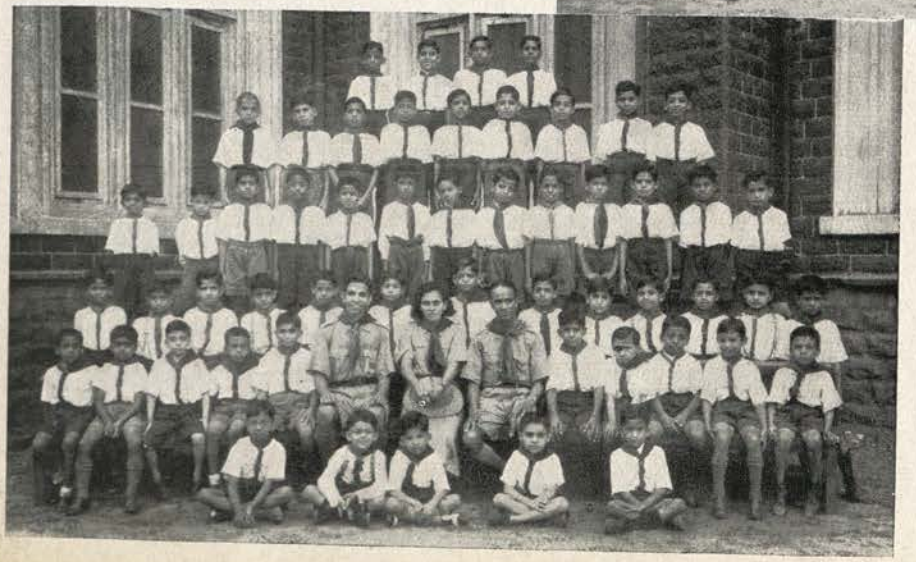
This fund was used when the new school building was put up at Byculla in 1912-13. This is a large three-storied edifice, the ground-floor and the two upper stories being used for the school, while the top floor has been used as parochial house.

The school building together with the site and the compound cost Rs. 1,86,000, towards which Government contributed Rs. 46,413 by way of a building grant. The balance was met by loans.

Though at the time of the building it was thought that the new edifice would meet the needs of the parish for generations, the popularity of the school was so great that in 1928 the Principal of the



A Group of Scouts



The Wolf Cubs

School, Mr. A. Soares, had to request the Rev. C. Pinto, the Ag. Vicar, to have a large three-storied wing attached to the old building, at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. Though this wing was capable of accommodating over 500 pupils, within a few years the accommodation was strained to its utmost capacity, and the need for additional room has been felt for some years. This year plans have been drawn up for adding another storey to the wing, able to accommodate some 140 additional pupils.

The following figures of students since the school was removed to Byculla, are eloquent of the progress made:—

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1914	123	44	167
1919—20	302	69	371
1922—23	317	90	407
1927—28	439	142	581
1928—29	511	175	686
1929—30	615	215	830
1930—31	675	236	911
1938—39	571	363	939

The numbers since 1930—31 show very little change from year to year for the simple reason that want of room makes additional admissions impossible. A noteworthy feature is the large relative increase of girls as compared with boys. Another notable feature is that the school population is predominantly Catholic, the non-Christian element being only one-sixth of the total.

The Rev. Manuel de Sa, later Vicar of Cavel and Diocesan Inspector, was in charge of the school when it was transferred to Byculla.

Rev. J. dos Santos was appointed Principal in 1915 and continued at the head of the school till 1922, when he was appointed Vicar of Manickpur. During this regime the school turned from a Primary School into a full-fledged High School. In 1920 it secured the recognition of the University for the purposes of Matriculation examination.

Mr. A. Soares, M.A., LL.B., succeeded the Rev. Santos in June 1922 and has continued in charge since that date. During this period the school has made enormous progress in every direction, and stands to-day as one of the leading educational institutions in the City and the Presidency. Apart from the new wing which was built at a cost of a lakh of rupees and many improvements to the old building which cost about Rs. 10,000, almost the whole of the furniture has been modernised, a large library built up, an up-to-date laboratory and a large stage fitted up, and a good deal of educational material acquired. A time-scale salary for teachers has been introduced as well as a Provident Fund, with a view

Antonio de Souza High School

A Group of Girl Guides

to make the terms of service attractive. At the same time a very large number of children has been educated either wholly or partially free.

Special attention has been paid to corporate and extra-curricular activities. A Teachers' Council has been functioning since 1922-23, in which year also the Debating Club was started. The next year (1923-24) saw the birth of the Musical and Dramatic Society. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides were established in 1924-25. The year 1926 witnessed the inauguration of the Old Students' Union. A separate School Sodality came into existence in 1928. The Study Circle for research work was founded in 1934-35, and the Physical Culture Club in 1935-36. The school Percussion Band was started in 1936-37.

The school has won many a laurel in competitive examinations, exhibitions, and sports.

The school was originally a Portuguese elementary school, but when it was re-opened in 1888, the needs of the times made it imperative that English should be the medium of education, and the school was started as an English-teaching school. By 1892 it had secured recognition from the Department of Public Instruction.

This school is a far greater memorial, perpetuating the name of Antonio de Souza, than any monument of bronze or marble could ever be.

Antonio de Souza High School

Library and Reading Room

Science Laboratory

APPENDIX A.

Vicars of the Church of N. S. da Gloria.

1789-94—**Rev. Joaquim Pereira de Abreu** of Bombay.

1794—**Rev. Francisco de Mello** of Bandra, Vicar of St. Andrews, Bandra, by the episcopal decree of 4th March, 1794, took charge of the churches of N. S. da Gloria, Mazagon, and N. S. da Salvacao, Dadar, which had opted in favour of Padroado.

Fr. de Mello was later Vara of Bombay (1799), Vara of Thana (1806), Visitor-General of the Churches of districts of Bombay, Thana and Bassein (from 1806). In 1808 he in this capacity confirmed a large number of Christians.

1794-96—**Rev. Dr. Matias de Monte Faria,** appointed by decree of 26-2-1794, recognised by the British Government in 18-3-1794. Later Vicar of Mahim.

1796-98—**Rev. D. Antonio Pinto de Gloria,** of Bombay. He resigned in June 1798, and likewise the Vara of Bombay to which he had been appointed in April 1795, confirmed by British Government in May of the same year.

1798-1799—**Rev. Friar Iluminato,** Capuchin, residing in Bombay. Appointed in September 1798, confirmed by the British Government in the same month, resigned in 1799.

N.B.—These three Vicars were the only ones whose appointment had required the confirmation of the local Government. No such confirmation is recorded in the Patriarchal Archives of Goa in the case of future incumbents.

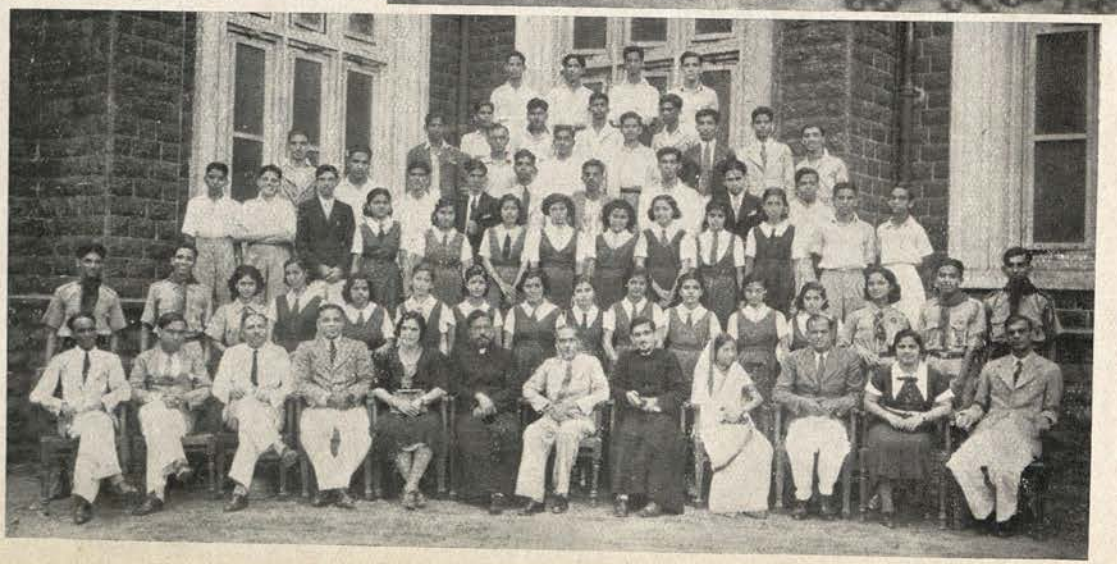
1799-1800—**Rev. Antonio Xavier Gonsalves,** a Bombay resident, was in charge from August 1799. He was succeeded during 1800 by Rev. Mariano Olivares, Vicar of Cavel, and Rev. Joao Joaquim Flores, of Margao, Goa.

1801-12—**Rev. Donato de Alacerda,** of Margao (Goa) appointed on 7th March, 1801. It was during his term of office that the church was rebuilt.

1812-29—**Rev. Francisco Parras,** of Raia (Goa), appointed Vicar of Gloria as well as Vicar General of Missions of Mahim, Bombay, Thana and Bassein by decree of 9th April, 1812.

Antonio de Souza High School.

School Sodalists



Matriculation Class, 1938.

1829—**Rev. Joao Xavier de Souza,** Assagao (Goa), was in charge, pending arrival of the new Vicar.

1829-66—**Rev. Antonio Mariano Soares,** of Mapuca, Goa. Appointed Vicar of Gloria and Vara of Mahim, Bombay, and Bassein (decree of 30-10-1829), Ag. Vicar-General of the North (4-2-1832), Vicar-General of the North and Vara of Mahim and Bombay (7-3-1838). Renounced all these posts and retired to Goa in 1866, where he assumed the functions of Archdeacon of the See of Goa, to which he had been appointed *ad honorem* during his tenure of Vicar-Generalship of the North in 1851, he being permitted "to enjoy forthwith the honours, insigniae, and privileges of the said Dignity, irrespective of assumption of the office, so long as he was exercising the functions he was charged with."

Rev. Soares was a conspicuous figure in the ecclesiastical history of Bombay, where he assumed the leadership in the protracted struggle between the two jurisdictions. He received the Orders of Christ and of N. S. da Conceicao from the King of Portugal, and was one of the four Missionaries who in 1853 were honoured with the title of 'benemeritors da patria' for their loyal adherence to and defence of the rights of Portuguese Padroado.

1866-69—**Rev. Antonio Vicente Lisboa,** of Assagao, Goa. Later Vicar-General of Cochin, and for a time Administrator of the Archdiocese of Cranganor.

1869—**Rev. Jose Aureliano de Souza,** Assagao. In charge pending new appointment.

1869-76—**Rev. Filippe Antonio Pinto,** of Calangute, Goa. Had been Vara of Bassein in 1863. He died as Vicar and was buried in the church on 5th October, 1876.

1877-81—**Rev. Francisco Luis Gonzaga de Athaide,** of Salvador do Mundo, Goa. A born teacher and one whose whole heart was devoted to education, he was universally known as 'Pe Mestre Athaide.' Even before his ordination he had founded a school in his village. Later he started another in Aldona, which as a Petit Seminaire he transferred to the Hill of Guirim in 1860. In 1873 he proceeded to Bombay to raise funds for the extension of the College, but, being appointed Vicar of N. S. da Gloria, continued as such till his death on 27th February, 1881. Buried in the main chapel of the church.

1881—**Rev. Ganganelli da Piedade Rebello,** Margao, was for a short time in charge. He was later

to rise to the dignity of Rector of the Seminary of Rachol.

1881-89—**Rev. Estanislau Paulo Vicente de Souza,** of Assonora, Goa. Appointed Superior of the Missions and Vicar General of the North (2-12-1879), he was later appointed Vara of Thana and Vicar of N. S. da Gloria (4-4-1881). In 1887 he was appointed Vicar General of the newly created Diocese of Damaun. Retired to Goa in 1890 where he exercised various high ecclesiastical functions.

1890-94—**Rev. Antonio Maria Calejo,** of Mogadouro, Portugal, took charge in January 1890. At first Secretary to the Bishop, later appointed Vicar of Gloria. In 1894, became Vice-Rector of the Seminary of Damaun and Canon of the See.

1894-1904—**Rev. Diogo Antonio Lobo,** of Socorro, Goa, retired to Goa in 1904. He was honorary Canon of the See of Damaun. During his regime the parochial house of Mazagon Church was rebuilt and many improvements made in the Church.

1904-1905—**Rev. Caetano Francisco Telles,** of Curtorim, Goa, was in charge.

1905-1928—**Rev. (later Mgr.) Luis Claudino Pera,** of Villar do Rei, Mogadouro, Portugal, took charge on 14th February, 1905.

Appointed Prefect and Professor of the Seminary, Damaun (1897-1903), Vicar of Cavel (1903-1905) and Vicar of N. S. da Gloria (1905-1928), Vicar-General of the Diocese (1905-25), Administrator of the Diocese in the absence of the Bishop in 1908, and again in 1920 to 1922.

It was during his tenure that the new Church and School at Byculla were built, his initiative and energy overcoming all obstacles. As the Administrator of the Diocese he initiated the well-known Diocesan institution, Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, in which the co-operation of the laity with the clergy led to fruitful results. Retired to Portugal in 1925, though continuing in charge till 1928.

During his absence on leave in 1915-16, the church was in charge of Rev. Augusto Manuel Francisco de Souza, of Aldona.

During 1925-1928 the Church was in charge of Rev. Clement J. do Rosario Pinto, of Parra, Goa.

1928-1932—**Mgr. Clement J. de R. Pinto,** who had been in charge during the three previous years, was appointed Vicar in 1928. By virtue of the Concordat between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, the Church of

N. S. da Gloria was specially honoured, the Vicar of the Church being granted the title of Monseigneur *ad honorem*.

He worked very zealously for the parish and the church, and died while holding the office on 19th April 1932. Buried in the Haines Road Cemetery, his remains were transferred to the Church of N. S. da Gloria on 28th October, 1934. During his term the new wing of the school was built.

1932—**Rev. B. A. Pinto,** of Calangute, Goa, was in charge of the parish. Lately appointed Vicar of Gorai.

1933- —**Mgr. Aniceto Menino Jesus Pereira,** the present Vicar, took charge on 6th June, 1932. Born in Margao on 16-10-1871, he went through his theological course in the Seminary of Damaun, and was ordained in 1896. Curate of the Church of Gloria, Mazagon (1897-1904), Vicar of Matheran (1904-17), Vicar of Parel (1917-1932).

He has worked with great zeal to effect various important improvements in the Church, as well as to free the Church from its load of debt, so that the Church might be consecrated on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of its inauguration.

APPENDIX B.

Perpetual Grave of Antonio de Souza's Family

A Memoria
De
Joseph de Souza
Filho Solteiro
De
Eduardo Arthur de Souza
e De
Roza de Souza
Falleceu ad 17 de Setembro de 1818
Tendo a Idade de 31 Annos, 5 Mezes e 5 Dias
Jazem
Nesta Mesma Sepultura os Restos Mortaes de Seu Pai
Eduardo Arthur de Souza
Filho de Antonio de Souza de Madrasta

Faleceu aos 17 de Novembro de 1821
Roza de Souza Mae e Espoza
Por Sua Piedade Filial e Conjugal
Mandou Collocar Sobre Estes Despojos
Esta Lapide
Sepultura Perpetua e Gratuita
Concedida Pela Freguezia
A Familia Directa do Senhor Antonio de Souza
De Madrasta
Em Reconhecimento da Muni—
Ficencia D'Elle
Para Com Esta Egreja
P. N. e A. M.

APPENDIX C.

Parish Statistics to June 1938.

Catholic population on 30th June, 1938; 11,184, out of which about 3,000 form a floating population living in residential clubs.

Goans: 9,954; East Indians: 336; Mangaloreans: 324; Other Indians: 366; Anglo-Indians: 204.

Catechism Centres: Five; Children attending: 364.

Catechists: Men: 17; Women 2. (Priests and Lay People).

Ministries from 1st July, 1937 to 30th June 1938.

Baptisms "in articulo mortis" of children: 6.

Baptisms of Christian children: 273.

Funerals: 209; Extreme Unctions: 73; Viaticum: 108.

Marriages of Catholics: 68.

Retreats for Men: 2; for women: 2; School children: 1; Missions: 6.

Paschal Communions: 9,843.

Confessions (of lay people only) about 16,500.

Sermons and Instructions in the year: 572.

Average Attendance at Sunday Mass: about 4,500.

Average number of monthly Communicants: 2,130.

Average number of weekly Communicants: 1,980.

Average number of daily Communicants: 290.

Total number of Communions in the year (of lay parishoners only, not of Religious): 102,972.

APPENDIX D.

Gifts to the Church.

The Church has received a large number of donations in money from all kinds and conditions of people, rich and poor, Catholics and non-Catholics, for which no individual acknowledgment can be made here. But mention is only made of donors who have presented gifts of altars, statuary, and the like which have contributed to the artistic finish of the church and its premises.

1. The main altar, dedicated to N. S. da Gloria, was presented by Mrs. Amelia E. Duarte in memory of the late Robert M. Duarte.

2. The altar and the statue of N. S. da Piedade by the Society of that name.

3. The altar of the Blessed Sacrament by an old parishioner.

4. The altar and statue of Christ the King by Dr. M. U. Mascarenhas.

5. The statue of Our Lady of Fatima by Mrs. C. S. R. Alphonso and Miss Mary Alphonso, and the shrine for the same by Mrs. M. D'Mello.

6. The stations of the Cross by Miss Dulcie Gurjanso.

7. The statue of St. Anthony by Mr. Chas. Perrett.

8. The statue of St. Teresa of the Child Jesus by Dr. Cosmas Fernandes.

9. The statue of Our Lord Carrying the Cross by Mgr. L. C. Pera and Mr. F. X. Alphonso.

10. The statue of St. Mathew by H. E. Dom Mateus d'Oliveira Xavier, Patriarch of the East Indies.

11. The statue of St. Sebastian by Mgr. S. O. Xavier.

12. The statue of St. Isabel by Consul General for Portugal, Rev. S. R. Santos, and Mr. A. Colaco.

13. The statue of St. Luke by Mr. C. Seabra.

14. The statue of St. Rock by Rozario Family.

15. The statue of St. Anne by Villagers of Parra, Verla, and Canca through Mr. D. T. Pinto.

16. The statue of St. Alexius by Villagers of Calangute through Mr. C. Fialho.

17. The statue of St. Jerome by Villagers of Mapuca through Mr. J. Braganza.

18. The statue of St. Joachim by Mr. Joachim D'Costa.

19. The statue of St. Peter by a Parishioner.

20. The statue of St. Paul by a Catholic (J.V. P.M.).

21. The statue of St. Aloysius by Staff and Pupils of Antonio de Souza High School.

22. The statue of St. Cajetan by Mrs. Ida de Menezes.

23. The statue of St. John the Evangelist by Mr. Anthony Gomes.

24. The statue of St. Philomena by Dr. J. Vaz and Mrs. A. Vaz.

25. The statue of St. Rita by Mr. William Gracias.

26. The statue of St. Cecilia by St. Cecilia's Choir.

27. The statue of Infant Jesus and Statues for the Crib by Mgr. Clement Pinto.

28. The statue of St. Francis of Assissi by the Tertiaries.

29. Baptismal Fount by Mr. Rosario Manuel Aguiar.

30. Holy Water Fount in Memory of the late Dr. and Mrs. Gerson da Cunha.

31. Sacred Heart Monument (Marble Statue and Pedestal) by F. X. A.

MEMORIAL TABLET.

† Igreja †
de
Nossa Senhora da Gloria.

Edificada neste local em substituicao
da antiga igreja de N. S. da Gloria
de Mazagao, expropriada pelo Governo
Para o Bombay Port Trust

A pedra fundamental desta igreja do Padroado foi
Solenemente benzida e lancada em 29 de Janeiro de 1911
Pelo Exmo. e Revmo. Sr. Dom Mateus de Oliveira Xavier
Patriarca das Indias Orientais
sendo prelado da Diocese de Damao
O Exmo. e Revmo. Sr. Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira,
Arcebispo ad Honorem de Cranganore,
e Monsenhor Luis Claudino Pera, Vigario Geral,
sendo Vigario desta Igreja.

Architectos:—A. L. Colaco & Cia,
A. L. Colaco, A.M.C.E.I., I.C.E., M.S.E.,
J. Lourenco, L.C.E.

A Igreja foi benzida e aberta ao culto em 1913
Por Monsenhor L. C. Pera, a cuja iniciativa e devotados esforcos
Principalmente se deve a fabricacao deste templo.
Bombaim 11 de Novembro de 1928.

† Church †
of
Nossa Senhora da Gloria.

Built on this ground to replace the
Ancient Mazagon Gloria Church
(N. S. da Gloria) which was acquired
By Government for the Bombay Port Trust

The foundation stone of this Padroado church was
Solemnly Blessed and laid on the 29th January 1911 by
His Excellency Dom Mateus de Oliveira Xavier
Patriarch of East Indies
His Grace Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira
Archbishop ad Honorem of Cranganore,
Being the Ordinary of the Diocese of Damaun and
Monsignor Luis Claudino Pera, Vicar General,
Being the Vicar of the Church.

Architects:—Messrs. A. L. Colaco & Co.,
A. L. Colaco A.M.C.E.I., I.C.E. ,M.S.E.,
J. Lourenco, L.C.E.

The church was blessed and opened for public worship in 1913
By Mgr. L. C. Pera to whose initiative and devoted labours
The erection of the Church was mainly due.
Bombay 11th November 1928.

MONUMENT TO THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS

FIRST BOMBAY HISTORICAL CONGRESS, 1931.

GUIDE TO

THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
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BRAZ FERNANDES

FOR

THE BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
1	Chola king, Eleventh or tenth century	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
2	Couple of Saiva devotees	Do.
3	Couple of Saiva devotees	Do.
4	Chauri bearer	Do.
5	Chauri bearer	Do.
6	Either a hero or a god as popular represented by five persons sitting on Varaha; sword and shield in hand, Trishula over the middle figure. (Primitive)	Do.
7	Yasoda with Krishna	Do.
8	Virabhadra (?)	Do.
9	A dancing girl	Do.
10	A Jain woman making puja	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
11	A dancing girl	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
12	A Jain woman	Do.
13	Figure in worshipping attitude	Do.
14	Garuda	Do.
15	Shiva holding Parvati and Ganesha, with Ganga coming out of his hair	Do.
16	Krishna dancing on Kalinga	Do.
17	Krishna dancing on Kalinga	Do.
18	Yoga-Narashima with Lakshmi	Do.
19	Shiva's butter-ball dance	Do.
20	Vaman	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
21	Krishna's butter-ball dance	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
22	Vishnu on a tortoise, with Garuda on his left	Do.
23	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Do.
24	Khandova	Do.
25	Durga	Do.
26	A Jain figure, probably a Tirthankara, with an elephant as his lanchana	Do.
27	Narashima. (Sixteen arms)	Do.
28	Seated figure of a woman from Kashmere	Do.
29	Annapurana	Do.
30	Vaman	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
31	Durga	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
32	Parvati	Do.
33	Vishnu (Jain school)	Do.
34	Shiva with nandi, and a female worshipper. The Ganges Flows out of Shiva's hair	Do.
35	Garuda	Do.
36	Durga. (Jain school)	Do.
37	Vishnu	Do.
38	Khandova	Do.
39	Parvati riding on a lion	Do.
40	Virabhadra	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
41	Annapurana	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
42	Ganpati	Do.
43	An unidentified female figure	Do.
44	Padma-pani	Do.
45	Nandi with a small linga	Do.
46	Nandi with a small linga	Do.
47	Prava of the Tirthankara Abinandana, with an inscription of the year 1528 Samvat	Do.
48	An elephant, probably the Vahana of Indra	Do.
49	A lion, probably the Vahana of Vignasvara	Do.
50	A small elephant used as a-box	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
51	Kalasa	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
52	A dancing girl	Do.
53	A female in a worshipping attitude	Do.
54	An unidentified figure	Do.
55	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
56	Ganesha	Do.
57	A chauri bearer	Do.
58	A figure, probably Vishnu	Do.
59	Vaman	Do.
60	Vitova	Do.
61	Mahalakshmi of Kolhapur	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
62	Lokesvara of Boddisatva	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
63	Part of a lamp in the form of a bird	Do.
64	Khandova	Do.
65	A dancing girl	Do.
66	A dancing girl	Do.
67	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
68	A dancing girl holding symbols	Do.
69	Naga with broken hood	Do.
70	A Saiva ornament	Do.
71	Krishna dancing on kalinga	Do.
72	Simha, being the Vahana, probably of Parvati or Durga ..	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
73	A female deity, probably Parvati, with a Jain Tirthankara on the top of the prava	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
74	Standing Ganesha	Do.
75	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Do.
76	Luxmana	Do.
77	Standing Ganesha	Do.
78	Yasoda with Krishna in her arms	Do.
79	Virabhadra	Do.
80	Standing Buddha in Abhya-mudra	Do.
81	Dipa-Lakshmi on a bull	Do.
82	A Jain figure in a worshipping attitude	Do.
83	A nut-cracker (Radha and Krishna)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
84	Kirtimukha	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
85	A figure in a worshipping attitude	Do.
86	Lamp	Do.
87	Virabhadra	Do.
88	Virabhadra	Do.
89	Virabhadra	Do.
90	Virabhadra	Do.
91	Virabhadra	Do.
92	Virabhadra	Do
93	Tibetan Vajra representing Virath, the Rakshashe	Do.
94	Durga	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
95	Ganesha	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
96	Bala-Krishna	Do.
97	A small Jain throne	Do.
98	Ganesha	Do.
99	A woman riding on an elephant that holds a lamp in its trunk .	Do.
100	Lakshmi	Do.
101	Bala-Krishna	Do.
102	Garuda	Do.
103	Ganesha	Do.
104	A piece for rubbing (cleaning) the skin	Do.
105	Swing chain from Guzerat	Govindas Mavji

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
106	A group of the Sapta-Matrakas. (The mothers are not seven but nine)	Govindas Mavji.
107	Krishna playing on the flute	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
108	Standing Ganesha. (North Guzerat)	Govindas Mavji
109	Lokesvara Voddhisatva	Do.
110	A chauri bearer. (North Guzerat)	Do.
111	Marble stele representing a "dastur," with inscription ..	Gazdar Bros.
112	Wooden statue of St. James from Bassein	Braz Fernandes
113	Portrait of a Moghul nawab	Gazdar Bros.
114	Shiva and Parvati. (Painting)	Do.
115	Ragni picture with a blue border	Do.
116	A hawk and a duck. (Painting)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey of
117	Radha and Krishna. (Kangra) (Painting)	Gazdar Bros.
118	Women worshipping a linga. (Painting)	Do.
119	Portrait of Maharana Jaisingh of Jaipur	Do.
120	Vaysnava Alvar	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
121	Uma. (Parvati)	Do.
122	Wooden Jain shrine	Gazdar Bros.
123	Wooden ornamented Jain bracket	Do.
124	White marble head	Do.
125	Fragment of a carved Muttra stone	Do.
126	Fragment of a carved Muttra Stone	Do.
127	Muttra stone head of a boar	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey of
128	Brass tray showing a scene of Shivaji's life	Khan Bahadur Bomanji D. Pudumjee
129	An old dagger with Shivaji's name inscribed on the blade ..	Do.
130	Shivaji's sword	Do.
131	Portrait of Shivaji on horseback, painted by an unknown European painter	Do.
132	Sadashiva. (Rajputana)..	Gazdar Bros.
133	Nepalese dancing Shiva. (Yogini)	Benidhar Premdhar
134	A chauri bearer, Chalukya style. (Guzerat)	Do.
135	A chauri bearer, Chalukya style. (Guzerat)	Do.
136	Shri Devi	Do.
137	Napalese bell with Garuda and Hanuman	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey of
138	Standing Garuda	Benidhar Premdhar.
139	Seated Shiva	Do.
140	Bronze elephant lamp from Goa	Do.
141	Wooden Jain beam with carved figures	Do.
142	Wooden Jain beam with carved figures	Do.
143	Copper Tibetan casket	Do.
144	Wooden statue of Vishnu	J. R. Belmont
145	Wooden statue of a Duarapalaka	Do.
146	Wooden statue of Vishnu	Do.
147	A Guzerati woman	Do.
148	Sadashiva	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
149	Napalese dancing Satva	J. R. Belmont.
150	A Persian Soldier. (Painting)	Do.
151	Mahesa Murti	Do.
152	Gungajamni lota	Do.
153	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
154	Elephant	Do.
155	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
156	Censor	Do.
157	Khandova	Do.
158	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Do.
159	A dancing girl	Do.

Number of the Exhibiti	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
160	Krishna playing the flute	J. R. Belmont.
161	Head of Shiva with a linga on his head-dress	Do.
162	Vitova and his consorts	Do.
163	Lamp	Do.
164	"Temptation of Buddha"	Do.
165	"Buddha's Renunciation"	Do.
156	"Budddha under the boddhi tree"	Do.
167	Arti	Do.
168	Jain Parasnath with inscription. Early 13th Century ..	Do.
169	A Maratha soldier	Do.
170	Vahara Avtar	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
171	Mahishasuramardhini	J. R. Belmont.
172	Lakshmi	Do.
173	Yoga-Narashima	Do.
174	Garuda	Do.
175	Virabhadra	Do.
176	Vishnu. (Gangajamni)	Do.
177	Bhudevi. (Gangajamni)	Do.
178	Shri Dovi (Gangajamni)..	Do.
179	Vahaman	Do.
180	Narashima with Lakshmi	Do.
181	A Maratha Raja riding on an elephant..	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
182	A Tibetan banner	Benidhar Premdhar
183	A Tibetan banner	Do.
184	An old sari	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
185	An old sari embroridered in Surat	Hiraji Rustomji Kapadia
186	An old Kasmere shawl	Do.
187	Brass tray showing Anant Sayin or Sesha Sayin sleeping on the coils of the serpent Anant	C. E. Kotwal
188	Brass tray showing Rama Rajya Bhisheka, i.e., the Coronation of Rama	Do.
189	Brass tray showing Shiva (?) dancing with a human skull in the left hand	Do.
190	Brass tray showing Ganesha and other figures	Do.
191	Brass tray showing Anant Sayin or Sesha Sayin. God Vishnu sleeps on the coils of the serpent Anant	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
192	Ivory elephant	C. E. Kotwal.
193	Ivory elephant	Do.
194	Specimen of Persian Caligraphy	Do.
195	Specimen of modern Persian art. A silver tray showing a scene reproduced from the sculpture on the mountain of Beh-Satoon : Naksh-i-Darius	Do.
196	Specimen of modern Persian art. A silver tray showing a scene reproduced from the sculpture at Nanksh-i-Roostum	Do.
197	Specimen of modern Persian art. A silver tray showing a scene reproduced from the sculpture at Sapur	Do.
198	Persian pen case	Do.
199	Persian pen case	Do.
200	Old Jain woman	C. S. Fanaken.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
201	Elephant with mahaut	C. S. Fanaken.
202	"Study of a bird." (Painting)	B. N. Treasuriwala.
203	"Adil Siah." (Picture)	The Indian Historical Research Institute
204	"Fr. Roberto de Nobili" (Picture)	Do.
205	"Camp of Nadir Shah." (Picture)	Do.
206	"Citadelle of Dieu." (Picture)	Do.
207	"La ville de Calicut." (Picture)	Do.
208	"Vasco de Gama." (Picture)	Do.
209	"Noer Djihaan." (Picture)	Do.
210	"Nasr o'din Mohammed Shah." (Picture)	Do.
211	"Castro, Fourth Viceroy of India." (Picture)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
212	"Morad Baksh." (Picture)	The Indian History Reseer Institute
213	"Favernier." (Picture)	Do.
214	"The Holy Family." (Picture)	Do.
215	"Opening of the trial of Warren Hastings." (Picture) ..	Do.
216	"Dom Alfonso de Albuquerque." (Picture)	Do.
217	"Lt. General Lord William Bentick." (Picture)	Do.
218	"Jesus Christ and His Holy Mother". A photograph from an original painting in the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India	Do.
219	"Rama Raya of Vijayanagara". A photograph from an original painting in The Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India	Do.
220	Dipa-Lakshmi in a singing pose	C. E. Kotwal.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
221	Dwarf. Chalukia period	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
222	Couple embracing each other. Chalukia period	Do.
223	Two dwarfs. Chalukia period	Do.
224	Fragmentary statue of Vishnu with Kirtimukha on the top of his head. Probably Hoysala period.	Do.
225	A figure probably Suriya in tirbhanga pose. Gupta period .	Do.
226	Leg of a seated tirthankara, with Sanscrit inscription ..	Do.
227	A beautiful head of a dwarf. Chalukia period.	Do.
228	Head of a king, probably a Chalukia monarch ..	Do.
229	A headless tirthankara	Do.
230	Legs of a tirthankara	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
231	Dwarf. Chalukia priod	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
232	Dwarf. Chalkuia period	Do.
233	Lakshmi. Chalukia period	Do.
254	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
235	Seated swami. Chalukia period	Do.
236	Dvarapalaka from a Jain Vasti of Garsopa	Do.
237	Himalaya and Parvati. Pala period	Do.
238	A bust from Mahabalipuram	B. N. Treasuriwala
239	Bust of a headless goddess	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
240	A dancing girl, kneeling	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
241	Base of a statue	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
242	Fragment of a seated Buddha from Bihar	Do.
243	Head of a lion. Chalukia period	Do.
244	Head of a Nandi from Chandor, Goa	Do.
245	Mutilated image of a god	Do.
246	Fragment of the praba of a Jain tirthankara	Do.
247	Ganesh. (Stone.)	Do.
248	Vaishnavi. (Fragment of a group of the Sapta-Matrakas) ..	Do.
249	Brass elephant	Do.
250	Mutilated stone elephant	Do.
251	Fragment of a freize representing many seated Buddhas from Kurkihar. (Bihar)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
252	Stupa from Kurkihar. (Bihar)	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
253 to 265	A collection of patras	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
266 to 283	A collection of devis	Do.
284	Hanuman	Do.
285	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
286 to 292	A collection of Krishnas playing the flute. (Bansari Raj) ..	Do.
293 to 313	A collection of nut-crackers	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
314 to 327	A collection of palya	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
328 to 349	A collection of Virabhadras	Do.
350	Garuda	Do.
351	Garuda	Do.
352 to 358	A Collection of Ganpatis	Do.
359	A Jain Figure	Framroze S. Khan
360	Kali	Do.
361	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
362	Krishna	Framroze S. Khan.
363	Narasingh. (Lion incarnation)	Do.
364	Dancing Krishna	Do.
365	Kali	Do.
366	Hanuman	Do.
367	Vishnu	Do.
368	Eagle. (Garud)	Do.
369	Lakshmi	Do.
370	Kali. (Gangajamni)	Do.
371	Dancing Krishna	Do.
372	Kal Bairan	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
373	Laxman	Framroze S. Khan.
374	Vishnu Ghormukh. (Horse incarnation)	Do.
375	Vishnu Ghormukh. (Horse incarnation)	Do.
376	Ram and Sita. (Gangajamni)	Do.
377	Krishna with eight arms	Do.
378	Hanuman. (Gangajamni)	Do.
379	Bal Krishna	Do.
380 to 398	A collection of old Indian and Vanetian glass	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
399 to 410	A collection of old locks	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
411 to 418	A collection of old lamps	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
419 to 428	A collection of old ink-stands and pen-holders	Do.
429 to 465	A collection of old powder and pan-sopari boxes	Do.
466	Consort of Vitova	M. O. Suraiya.
467	Consort of Vitova	Do.
468	A Jain Doll	Do.
469	A Jain doll	Do.
470	The horse of Khandova	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
471	Durga	M. O. Suraiya
472	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
473	Gajalakshmi	Do.
474	A goddess on tortoise	Do.
475	Mtsyadev, avtar of Vishnu	Do.
476	Durga	Do.
477	Shaiva finial	Do.
478	Krishna's butter-ball dance	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
479	Bala Krishna	Do.
480	Garuda	Do.
481	A Jain throne	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
482	A Jain throne	The Indian Historical Research. Institute.
483	Wooden bracket	Do.
484	Wooden bracket	Do.
485	Venu-Gopal	Kalyanjee Karamsee
486	Shri Devi	Do.
487	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Do.
488	Nandi	Do.
489	Shiva seated	Do.
490	Tantric Buddhist god from Tibet	The Indian Historical Research Institute
491	Dove decorated with gold and enamel, said to have belonged to the throne of Nadir Shah	Kalyanjee Karamsee

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
492	Vira Bhadra	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
493	Elephant base	Do.
494	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
495	Palia	Do.
496	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
497	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
498	Palia	Do.
499	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
500	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
501	Laxman	M. O. Suraiya
502	Sita	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
503	Tibetan lamp	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
504	Napalese lamp	Do.
505	Helmet	Do.
506	Helmet	Do.
507	Naga	Do.
508	Arm protecter	Do.
509	Arm protecter	Do.
510	Shield	Do.
511	Shield	Do.
512	Shield	Do.
513	Shield	Do.

Number of the xhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey
514	Door dintal of a Jain temple	M. O. Suraiya
515	Wooden door of a Jain shrine	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
516	Stone carving	M. O. Suraiya
517	Swing chain	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
518	Swing chain	Do.
519	Swing chain	Do.
520	Swing chain	Do.
521	"Krishna's dance with the Gopis"	Kalyanjee Karamsee
522	Illustrated Jain manuscript	B. N. Treasuriwala
523	Jain miniature. (Guzerat)	The Indian Historical Research Institute
524	Painting of a Moghul Nawab	Do.

Number of the Exhibiti	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
525	'Our Lady of Sorrows," found in Bandra on the site of the ancient Jesuit College	Braz Fernandes.
526	Fragment of a Buddhist carving of the Gandhara school ..	Braz Fernandes.
527 to 546	A collection of carved stones showing gods and goddesses ..	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
547	An old chest	J. R. Belmont
548	A painting illustrating the Persian translation of the Mahabharata	Gazdar Bros.
549	Two Moghul Miniatures in one frame	D. Adenwala
550	Two Moghul miniatures in one frame	Do.
551	Unfinished drawing of a hunting scene	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
552	Leaves of a Jain manuscript, with miniature	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey of
553	Model of an old beggar's bowl	Prof. N. K. Bhagwat.
554	Palm leaf manuscript. (Malayam)	The Indian Historical Research Institute
555	Palm leaf manuscript of the Dannappa	Prof. N. K. Bhagwat
556	Palm leaf manuscript of the Dannappa	Do.
557	Lamp	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
558	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
559	Jain shrine with idol	B. N. Treasuriwala
560	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
561	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
562	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
563	Palm leaf manuscript	B. N. Treasuriwala.
564	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
665	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
566	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
567	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
568	Palm leaf manuscript	do.
569	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
570	Palm leaf manuscript	Do.
571	Dipa-Lakshmi	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
572	Horse with rider	The Indian Historical Research Institute
573	Mogul painting repreeenting a house	R. Mombasawala

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtsey of
574	"Salutation" (Painting)	R. Mombasawala.
275	Narashima. (Painting)	Do.
576	A Hindu goddess. (Painting)	Do.
577	Persian manuscript	Do.
578	Persian manuscript	Do.
579	Persian manuscript	Do.
580	Illustrated Guru Mukhi	Do.
581	An old engraving of Bombay	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
582	An old view of Bombay	Do.
583	An old engraving of Bombay	Do.
584	Bombay castle from the Harbour	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
585	Gaṇapdani	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
586	Dípa-Lakshmi	Do.
587	Dípa-Lakshmi	Do.
588	Dípa-Lakshmi	Do.
589	Dípa-Lakshmi	Do.
590	Dípa-Lakshmi	Do.
591	Lamp	Do.
592	Lamp	Do.
593	Camphor lamp	Do.
594	An unidentified figure	Do.
595	Bala-Krishna	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
596	An old vase	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
597	Ink-pot	Do.
598	Patra	Do.
599	Patra	Do.
600	Patra	Do.
601	Naga	Do.
602	Shiva	Do.
603	Vrandavan	Do.
604	Parrot-lamp	Do.
605 to 621	A collection of old Venetian and Constantinople glass ..	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
622	Dipa-Lakshmi	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
623	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
624	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
625	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
626	A dancing girl	Do.
627	Parvati	Do.
628	Vitova	Do.
629	Parvati	Do.
630	Devi	Do.
631	Durga	Do.
632	Durga	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
633	Bala-Krishna	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
634	Krishna playing the flute..	Do.
635	Buddha in Vhaya Mudra. (From Negapatam)	Watson Museum, Rajkot.
636	Buddha in Vhaya Mudra. (From Negapatam)	Do.
637	Silver ink-stand and pen-holder	Do.
638 and 639	Wadhwan copper plates of the Chavada Dynasty. Grant of a village Vinkata by Dharmivahara, a Chavada king, to Shri Mahesvara Acarya of Amardaka	Do.
640 and 641	Dhinki places of Jayaikadeva of Bhumillika, one of the rajas of Surashtra, granting the village of Dhanika to a Brahmin named Isvara of the family of Caturvedins. Date V.S. 749	Do.
642	Iyavej plate of Dhruvasena I. It deals with the grant of land by Dhruvasena I to a Brahmin named Devasauman. Date 526 A.D.	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
643	A Rajput noble. (Painting)	M. O. Suraiya
644	A prince and princess riding. (Painting)	Do.
645	A fanciful painting showing many living beings as the different limbs of a tiger and of a man	Do.
646	Puja. (Painting)	Do.
547	Prince and princess riding. (Painting)	Do.
648	Portrait of a Moghul prince	Do.
649	A king with his Consort. (Painting)	Do.
650	A Maratha raja on his gadi. (Painting)	Do.
651	Horse riding at night. (Painting)	Do.
652	A Moghul prince. (Painting)	Do.
653	A prince with his hawk. (Painting)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
654	A king and his attendant. (Painting)	M. O. Suraiya.
655	An old painting	Do.
656	Under a canopy. (Painting)	Do.
657	A hunting scene. (Painting)	Do.
658	A Rajput noble. (Painting)	Do.
659	A Rajput noble. (Painting)	Do.
660	Jehangir. (Painting	.. Guzdar Bros.
661	Krishna and the Gopis. (Painting)	.. Kalyanjee Karamsee.
662	A lady playing a musical instrument. (Painting)	Do.
663	A night scene. (Painting)	Do.
664	Aurangzeb on his throne. (Painting)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
665	Shadashiva. (Painting)	Kalyanjee Karamsee
666	Lukshmi-Narayen	Govindas Mavji
667	Garuda	Do.
668	Either a god or a hero as popularly represented by five persons sitting on vahara	Do.
669	Khandova	Do.
670	Parvati on her Vahana	Do.
671	Lakshmi-Narayen	Do.
672	Vitova	Do.
673	Yoga-Vishnu	Do.
674	Krishna playing the flute	Dr. N. A. Thoothi.
675	Palia	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
676	Garuda	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
677	Garuda	Do.
678	Garuda	Do.
679	Ganesha riding on his Vahana	Do.
680	Ganesha riding on his Vahana	Do.
681	Ganesha	Do.
682	Ganesha	Do.
683	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
684	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
685	Krishna playing the flute	Do.
686	Yasoda and Krishna	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
687	Durga	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
688	Annapurana	Do.
689	A seated woman	Do.
690	Bhudevi	Do.
691	Lakshmi-Narayen	Do.
692	An unidentified figure of the Jain school	Do.
693	Bala Krishna	Do.
694	Bala Krishna	Do.
695	Bala Krishna	Do.
696	Bala Krishna	Do.
697	Modern ivory carving with scenes of the Ramayana	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
698	Vahaman	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
699	Dipa-Lakshmi riding on an elephant	The Indian Historical Research Institute
700	Durga	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
701	Parvati	Do.
702	Elephant box	Do.
703	Arti	Do.
704	Bala Krishna	Do.
705	Nandi	Do.
706	Ink-stand	Do.
707	Chunam-box	Do.
708	Bala Krishna	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
709	Annapurana	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
710	Arti	Do.
711	Cow with her calf	Do.
712	Narashima	Do.
713	Vishnu	Do.
714	Khandova	Do.
715	Chunam-box	Do.
716	Lamp	Do.
717	Standing nandi facing linga and naga	Do.
718	Lakshmi-Narashima	Do.
719	Horse	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
720	Bala Krishna	Dr. N. A. Thothi
721	Durga	Do.
722	Bala Krishna	Do.
723	Garuda	Do.
724	A drummer	Do.
725	A deer-Box	Do.
726	A Jain tirthankara	Do.
727	Bala Krishna	Do.
728	Bala Krishna	Do.
729	Vahaman	Do.
730	Bala Krishna	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
731	Stand of an image supported by a tortoise, elephant and naga.	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
732	A female figure. (Guzerat)	Do.
735	Khandova	Do.
734	Yantra	Do.
735	Bala Krishna	Do.
736	Khandova	Do.
737	Arti	Do.
738	Yoga Lakshmi-Narashima	Do.
739	Bala Krishna	Do.
740	Ivory Hanuman	Do.
741	Ivory Doll	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
742	Ivory Horse	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
743	Vahaman	Do.
744	A Jain Figure	Do.
745	Pan-sopari box	Do.
746	Yasoda and Krishna	Do.
747	Chua, the Vahana of Ganesha	Do.
748	Shiva Panchayaten	Do.
749	Khandova	Do.
750	Khandova	Do.
751	Monkey eating a flower	Do.
752	Khandova	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
753	Standing nandi	Dr. N. A. Thoochi.
754	Khandova	Do.
755	Standing nandi	Do.
756	Elephant with Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
757	Arti	Do.
758	Chua, the Vahana of Ganesha	Do.
759	Vishnu supported by Garuda	Do.
760	Nandi	Do.
761	Padma-Pani or Suriya. (?)	Do.
762	Krishna playing the flute, with attendants and cows ..	Do.
763	Nandi	Do.

Number of the Exhibit	Description of the Exhibit	By the courtesy of
764	Khandova	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
765	A ram	Do.
766	Nandi with linga and naga	Do.
767	Indra. (?)	Do.
768	Cow and calf	Do.
769	A Jain figure	Do.
770	Camphor lamp	Do.
771	Arti	Do.
772	Stirrup	Do.
773	Arti	Do.
774	Khandova	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibits.	By the courtesy of
775	Nandi	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
776	Vishnu. (Jain school)	Do.
777	An unidentified figure, probably Shiva	Do.
778	A couple riding on an elephant	Do.
779	An unidentified figure	Do.
780	Stirrup	Do.
781	Tibetan vagra	Do.
782	Garuda	Do.
783	Chariot	Do.
784	Khrishna playing the flute	The Indian Historical Research Institute
785	Nag.	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
786	Naga	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
787	Naga	Do.
788	A Jain throne	Do.
789	Naga	Do.
790	Durga. (Stone)	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
791	Buddha in the Vhaya-Mudra. (Stone)	Do.
792	Krishna playing the flute. (Stone)	Do.
793	Apsara. (Stone)	Do.
794	Bell with hanuman	The Indian Historical Research Institute
795	Image of a woman	Do.

Numbez of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
796	Hanuman bell	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
797	Dipa-Lakshmi without lamps	Do.
798	Image of Buddha in the Vhaya-Mudra from Negapatam, with Chola Grantha inscription	Do.
799	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
800	Lotus flower box for a linga	Do.
801	Candle stick	Do.
802	Incence-stick holder	Do.
803	A religious object for making puja	Do.
804	Elephant base	Do.
805	A dancing girl	Do.

Numbez of the Exhibit	Description of the Exhibit	By the courtesy of
806	Dipa-Lakshmi	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
807	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
808	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
809	Garuda bell	Do.
810	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
811	Dipa-Lakshmi	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
812	A woman in a worshipping pose	Do.
813	A woman in a worshipping pose..	Do.
814	Modern European bronze representing an oriental warrior ..	Do.
815	Shiva-Panchayaten	Do.
816	Khandova	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courcesy of.
817	Stone carving showing figures	.. R. Mumbasawala
818	Buddha. (Modern)	Do.
819	Gujerati stone carving	Do.
820	Gujerati stone carving	Do.
821	Gujerati stone carving	Do.
822	Gujerati stone carving	Do.
823	Gujerati stone carving	Do.
824	Dipa-Lakshmi	.. The Indian Historical Research Institute.
825	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
826	Nandi	Do.
827	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibits.	By che courtesy of
828	Camphor lamp	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
829	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
830	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
831	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
832	Arti	Do.
833	Lamp	Do.
834	Lamp	Do.
835	Censor	Do.
836	Yantra	Do.
837	Yantra	Do.
838	Arti	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of che Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
839	Tibetan prayer wheel	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
840	Arti	Do.
841	Chinese figure	Do.
842	Sacrificial plate	Do.
843	Yantra	Do.
844	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
845	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
846	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
847	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
848	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
849	"King riding on an elephant" (Napalese)	Benidhar Premdhar

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
850	"Buddha in Dhyana-Mudra, with scenes of Bhuddha's life"	Benidhar Premdhar
851	"Vishnu with Brahma and Garuda"	Do.
852	Old Napalese book on paper	Do.
853	Parvati. (Modern)	Do.
854	Napalese lamp	Do.
855	Napalese lamp	Do.
856	Buddhist Satva	Do.
857	Censor	Do.
858	Censor	Do.
859	Mahishasuramardhini	Do.
860	Padma Devi with a linga on top	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
861	Carved freize showing decorated figure	Benidhar Premdhar
862	Carved freize showing several seated Buddhas	Do.
863	Carved freize showing several seated Buddhas	Do.
864	Arti	The Indian Historical Research Institute
865	Arti	Do.
866	Napalese wooden carving with scenes of Buddha's life ..	Benidhar Premdhar
867	Dipa-Lakshmi	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
868	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
869	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
870	Arti	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.z	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
871	Arti	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
872	Nandi	Do.
873	Arti	Do.
874	Dipa-Lakshmi with broken hands	Do.
875	Arti	Do.
876	Insence stick holder	Do.
877	Arti	Do.
878	Insence stick holder	Do.
879	Insence stick holder	Do.
880	Arti	Do.
881	Insence stick holder	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibits.	By the courtesy of
882	Insence stick holder	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
883	Insence stick holder	Do.
884	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
885	Camphor lamp	Do.
886	Camphor burner	Do.
887 to 890	A collection of palias	Do.
891 to 895	A collection of yatras	Do.
896	"Hunting scene." (Painting)	Kalyanjee Karamsee
897	"Wedding scene." (Painting)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
898	A wedding Ceremony	Kalyanjee Karamsee.
899	"Shiva and Paravati. (Painting)	Do.
900	Parvati with Ganesha riding on a nandi preceded by Shiva carrying Kartikeya	Do.
901	Shiva, Parvati, Ganpati and Kartikeya, riding on their vahanas	Do.
902	Boar hunting. (Painting)	Do.
903	Study of three birds. (Painting)	Do.
904	Madonna and Child. (Moghul period)	The Indian Historical Research Institute
905	A woman worshipping the sun. (Painting)	Kalyanjee Karamsee
906	Ram and Sita in a forest, and Luxman killing the Rakshashe. (Painting)	Do.

Number of the Exhibit	Description of the Exhibit	By the courtesy of
907	A Moghul prince. (Painting)	.. Kalyanjee Karamsee
908	Portrait of Jehangir	Do.
999	Portrait of Shah Jahan	Do.
910	Portrait of Nur Jehan	Do.
911	Pillow case	.. R. Mombasawala
912	Embroidered bed-sheet	Do.
913	Embroidered petticoat	Do.
914	Embroidered apparel	Do.
915	Specimen of Persian caligraphy	Do.
916 to 938	A collection of Maratha manuscripts	.. Secretary to the Bharat Itihas Samshodhak Mandal, Poona.

Numbez of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
939	Marathi-Portuguese grammar	Secretary to the Bharat Itihar Samshodhak Mandal Poona.
940 to 943	Four Moghul paintings	Do.
944	Map of Paithan	Do.
945	Armenian painting showing scenes of the life of Jesus Christ and His Mother	Art Studio
946	Scene from the life of Sir Behramji Jeejeebhoy, 1st Bt. ..	Do.
947	Ball in the Government House, Parel	Do.
948	Old carpet	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
949	Old carpet	Do.
950	Two devotees	Do.
951	Datta	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
952	Buddhist Satva. (Napalese)	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
953	A couple of devotees	Do.
954	Swami	Do.
955	Swami	Do.
956	Ramanuja Chariar	Do.
957	Swami	Do.
958	Swami	Do.
959	Shaiva devotees	Do.
960	Either a god or a hero as popularly represented by five persons sitting on the Varaha	Do.
961	Either a god or a hero as popularly represented by five persons sitting on the Varaha	Do.
962	Khandova	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
963	Krishna's butter-ball dance	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
964	An acharya riding on a horse	Do.
965	Vishnu	Do.
966	Shiva	Do.
967	Shaiva devotees	Do.
968	Parajvanath, 23th Jain tirthankara	Do.
969	Saraswati	Do.
970	Shankara Chariar	Do.
971	Cow	Do.
972	Kartikeya	Do.
973	Swami	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
974	Insence stick holder	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
975	Dhudevi	Do.
976	Khandova	Do.
977	Insence stick holder	Do.
978	Krishna dancing	Do.
979	Annapurana	Do.
980	Shiva and Parvati riding on a nandi	Do.
981	Shaiva devotees	Do.
982	An unidentified figure	Do.
983	Warrior riding on a chua	Do.
984	Either a god or a hero as popularly represented by five persons sitting on the Varaha	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
£85	A female deity	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
986	Rama	Do.
987	Durga	Do.
988	Lakshmi-Narayen	Do.
989	Lakshmi-Narashima	Do.
990	Vishnu carried by a Garuda	Do.
991 to 996	A collection of seals	Do.
997	Annapurana	Do.
998	A Jain tirthankara with an inscription from Gujerat	Do.
999	Annapurana	Do.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of.
1000	Shiva Panchayatana	Dr. N. A. Thoothi
1001	Shankara Chariar	Do.
1002	A king and a queen. (Tanjore)	Do.
1003	Dipa-Lakshmi	Do.
1004	A Jain tirthankara. (Digambar sect)	Do.
1005	Seal	Do.
1006	Vaman	Do.
1007	Seal	Do.
1008	Burmese Buddha	Do.
1009	Vishnu	Do.
1010	A shield of bidri work	The Indian Historical Research Institute

Number of the Exhibit	Description of the Exhibit	By the courtesy of
1011	Toilet box	The Indian Historical Research Institute.
1012	Carved tray	Do.
1013	Carved tray	Do.
1014	Patterns of the Bhikshu's dress	Prof. N. K. Bhagwat
1015	Jaipur painted box	Kalyanjee Karamsee
1016 to 1026	A collection of old carpets	S. Rahim Bakhsh & Sons
1027	An old engraving of Bombay	Kalyanjee Karamsee
1028	Napalese figure	Do.
1029 to 1032	Reproductions of mural paintings newly discovered in the Tanjore Temple	Govind Das Swami

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
1033	The last will of Begum Sumro	Braz Fernandes
1034	A collection of old engravings	Do.
1035	Bidri tray	The Indian Historical Research Institute
1036	Plaster head of Buddha. (Ghandara school)	Do.
1037	Five tortoise-shell playing cards..	Gazdar Bros.
1038	Palm leaf manuscript	R. H. Gadgil
1039	Ramayana in Hindi, written in Bombay a hundred years ago	Do.
1040	Album containing drawings and explanations of copper coins	Do.
1041	Snapshots of Dholka	Shankar Prasad Trivedi, Dholka.

Number of the Exhibit.	Description of the Exhibit.	By the courtesy of
1042	Parvati. (Elevent Century)	.. The Indian Historilal Research Institute
1043	Persian leather manuscripts	.. Gazdar Bros.

Examiner Press, Fort, Bombay.

The
Opening of the Electrified Train Service on the Bombay Suburban Section

by

H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson,
P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.,

on 5th January
1928.

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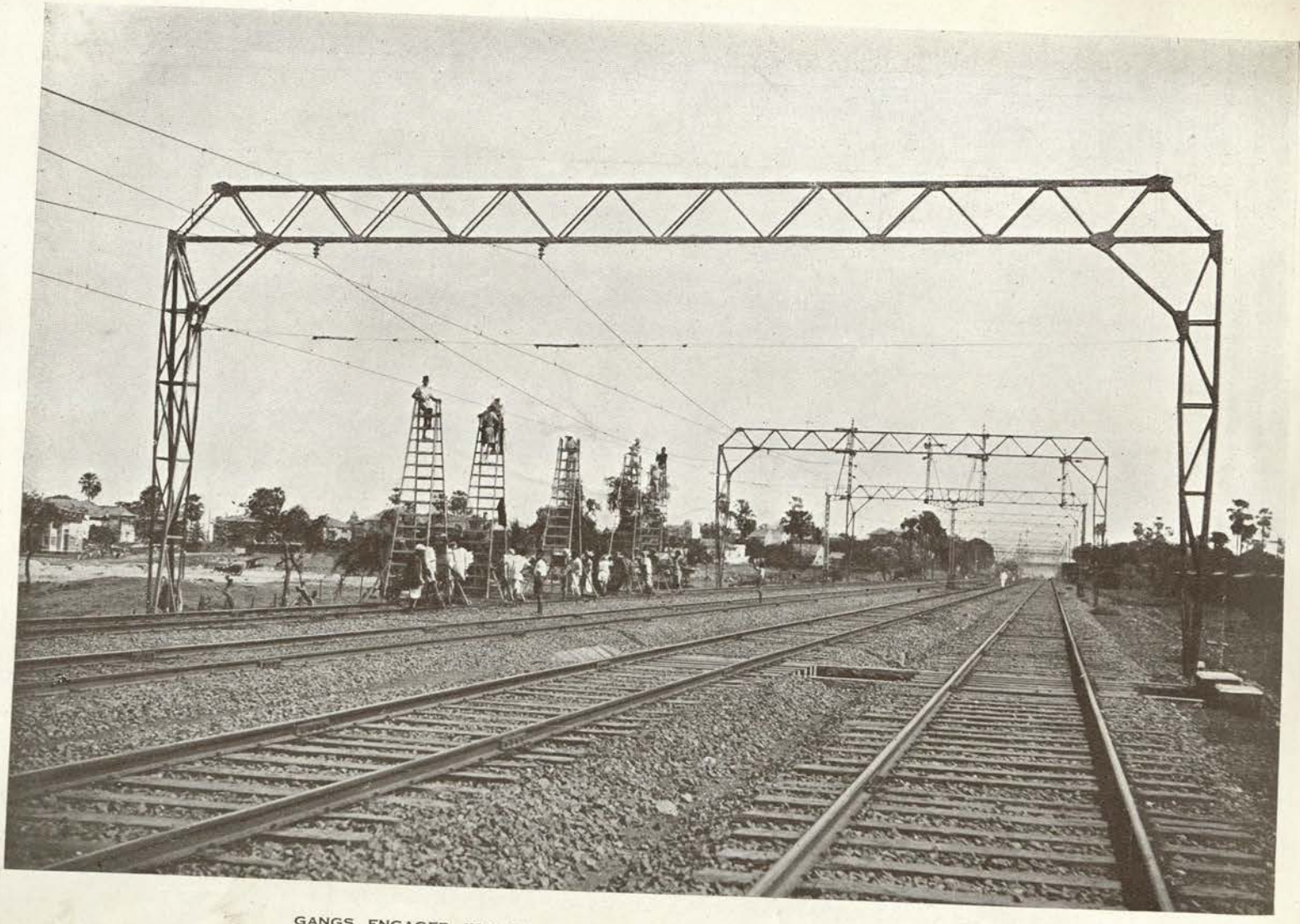
Substation Machinery.

Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Limited.

Early history of Suburban Development in Bombay.

Bombay has suffered in a similar manner to other cities owing to lack of adequate housing accommodation, and being an island without any scope for expansion, it has necessarily been compelled to extend in a northerly direction. It was in 1881 that the alarming percentage increase in the population became so apparent that the question of suburban development could no longer be ignored. It was quite evident also that unless some relief was afforded at that time to the population, this state of affairs would go from bad to worse. History does not relate why no action was taken at this period to improve matters in the suburban areas and in fact it was not until quite late in the succeeding decade, when plague had visited the city and caused deplorable mortality, that an Improvement Trust was established to control and direct the development of Greater Bombay as it is doing to-day. It would hardly be correct perhaps to say that there had been no exodus to the suburbs prior to 1881, though it was at this stage in the history of the city that large numbers began to seek the sources of relief afforded by the two large railway concerns serving Bombay. They sought,



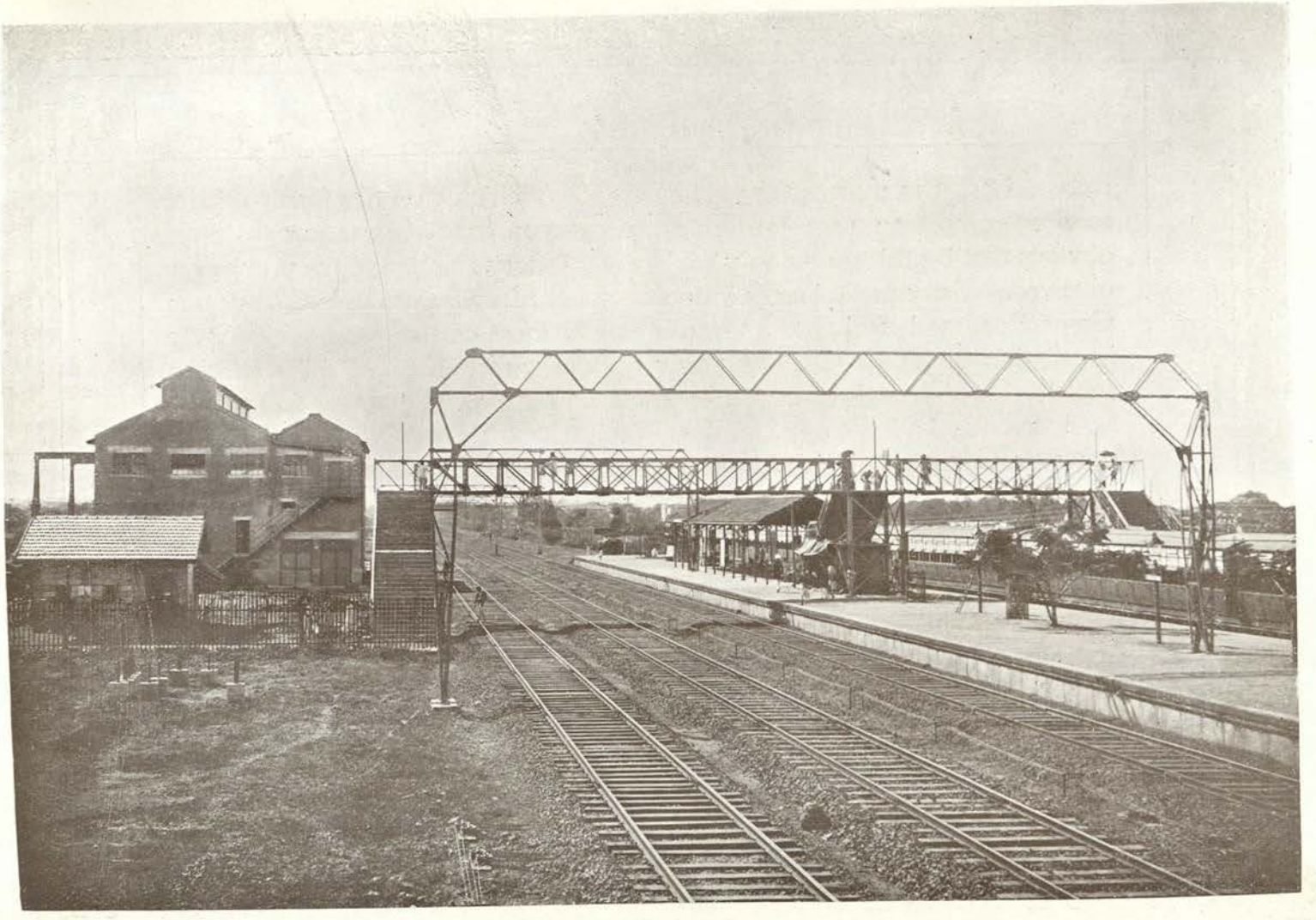
GANGS ENGAGED IN THE ERECTION OF THE OVERHEAD WIRE EQUIPMENT

very naturally, for localities which while at a safe distance from the overcrowded areas of the city, were still within convenient reach by the local train services. It may be assumed without fear of contradiction that accessibility was the governing factor in the plans devised for building in the suburban areas, and it may be assumed also that healthy surroundings entered largely into the question. To the east and north-east of the island there were certainly many healthy sites for selection, but for the majority these were not at the time considered to be quite within easy reach of the city. On the B. B. & C. I. route geographical conditions were exceptionally favourable, not only because of the proximity of the seaboard, but also because the habitable localities were at a convenient distance from the city. It was in 1881, therefore, that the B. B. & C. I. Railway can claim to have attained its preliminary importance in the matter of a suburban train service—a circumstance which must largely be attributed to the unfortunate epidemic which occurred during that year and which, strictly speaking, gave the first great stimulus to suburban migration from the city. Since then the local train service has continued to grow at a remarkable rate, so much so indeed that it represents a very large portion of the

B. B. & C. I. Railway undertaking and has severely taxed the resources of the railway. It is believed that no other railway in India has so large and so well patronised a suburban service as the B. B. & C. I. Railway has to-day, a feature of which is the steady progressive increase and development of the enterprise over the past half century.

Statistics of passenger traffic.

Prior to 1888 there is no record available to show the number of passengers who made use of the suburban train service, but in that year the total amounted to 10 millions—a figure which serves as a useful datum in reviewing the statistics of more recent years. In 1914 the numbers carried amounted to 24 million, in 1918 to 30 million and to-day the numbers are 38 million. During the boom period in 1922 when rents had risen to an excessive figure in the city there were no less than 45 million passengers carried thereby causing a severe test on the capacity of the section which at that time had none of the modern equipment for the acceleration of train movements afforded by Track Circuiting and Train Control. Such a rapid increase in the number of passengers carried naturally caused no little anxiety to the Company who

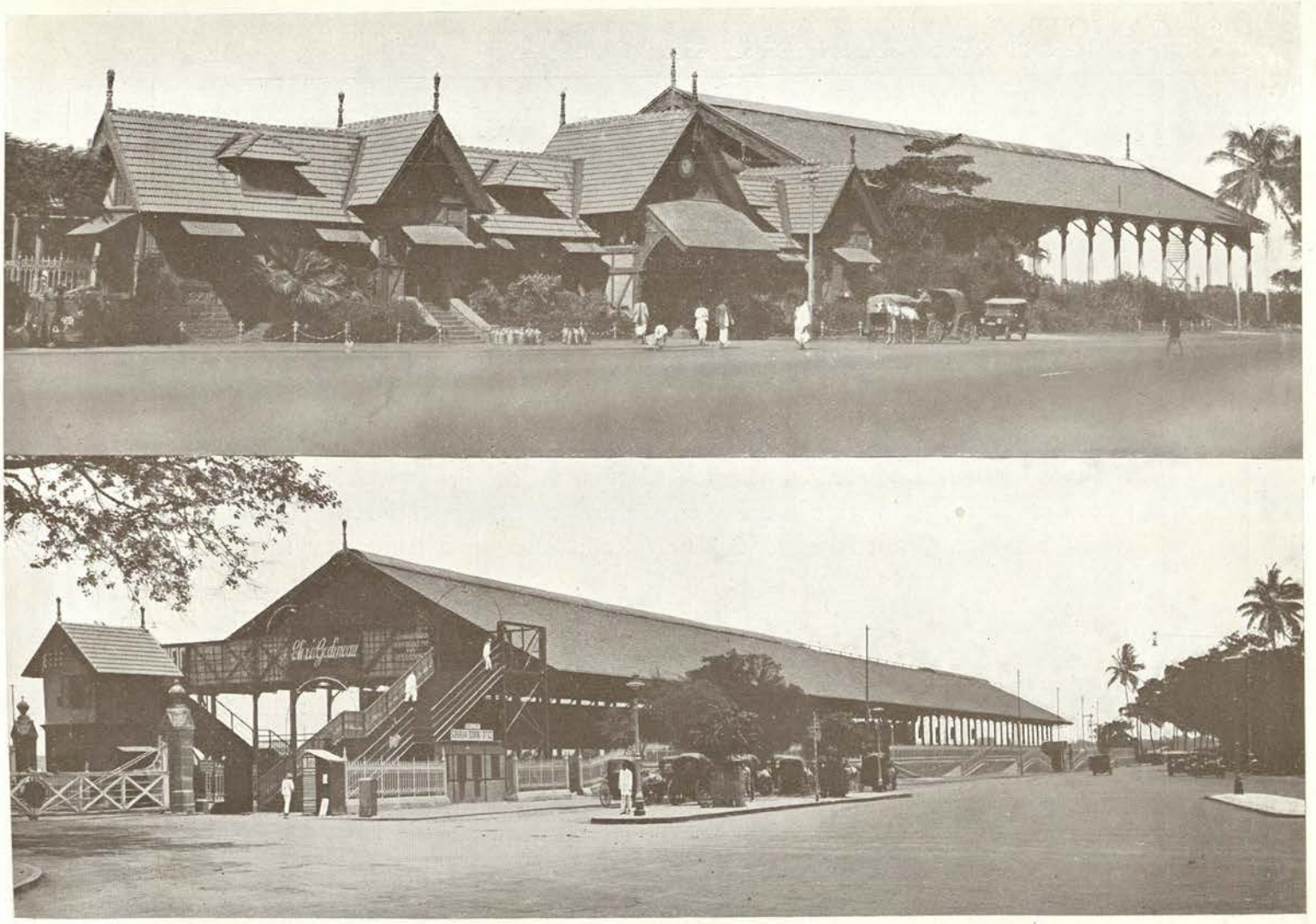


A VIEW OF KANDIVLEE STATION LOOKING SOUTH SHEWING NEW POWER SUB-STATION ON THE LEFT OF THE PICTURE

recognised that to provide the public with the facilities necessary for an efficient service a conversion from steam to electric traction would be necessary as it was obvious that by this means only could a satisfactory solution to the problem be obtained. Many preliminaries including the quadrupling of the tracks between Grant Road and Borivli, the remodelling of most of the local stations, the installation of Track Circuiting over the entire section of 23 miles and the substitution of over-bridges at important crossing points, where formerly a level crossing had been sufficient to deal with the traffic, were necessary, however, before any definite progress could be made in the matter of substituting electric power for the existing steam locomotive.

Preparation of estimates for the Electrification Scheme.

Although, as pointed out, it was in 1920-21 that the number of suburban passengers had increased to such a large extent, it was in 1912 that the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways invited Mr. Merz through their respective Boards of Directors in London, to investigate and report on the feasibility of improving the local railway communications between the City and the suburban districts by means of electrification. The consideration of



A VIEW OF THE OLD AND THE NEW STATIONS, THE REMODELLING OF THIS STATION WAS CARRIED OUT IN JULY 1927.

Mr. Merz's report was unfortunately delayed by the outbreak of War in 1914 and had to be postponed until after the cessation of hostilities, by which time operating conditions had become so difficult and the congestion of the existing services so great that no doubt remained as to the justification of the large expenditure required to accomplish a scheme of such magnitude. The preparation of revised estimates and plans were completed in 1923 and submitted to the Secretary of State of India who accorded his approval to the expenditure of approximately two crores of rupees for the purpose of electrifying the two local tracks between Church Gate and Borivli. It was subsequently found necessary to include in the scheme the electrification of the two "through" tracks between Grant Road and Bandra and also, as a temporary measure, the section between Church Gate and Colaba.

Duration of the work.

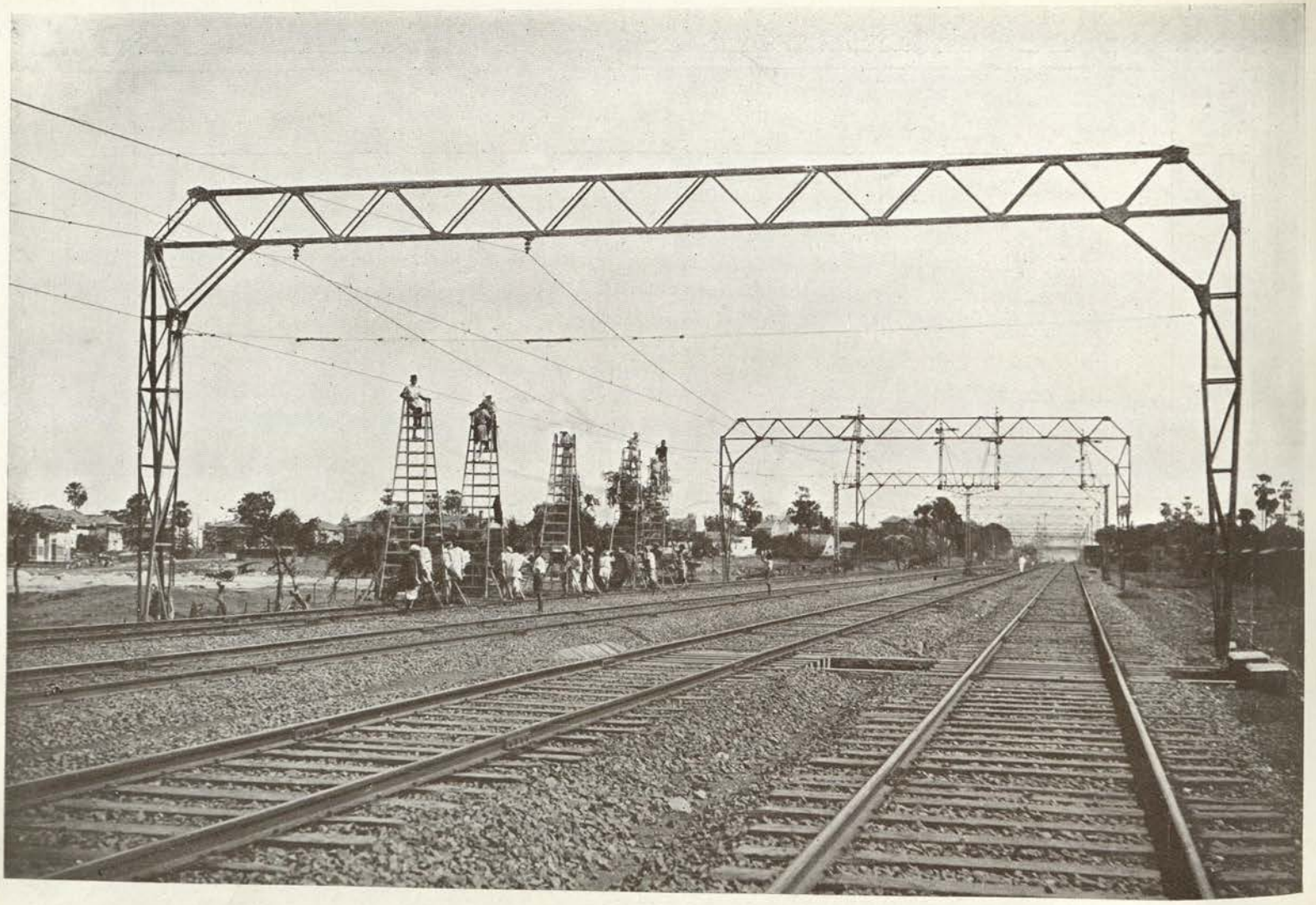
According to the original scheme it was hoped that the electrification of the suburban train service would have been completed in 1926. Owing, however, to the necessity of first completing the quadrupling of the tracks the probable date of opening had to be postponed to April 1927. Contracts for the electrification materials

and equipment, etc., required for the B. B. & C. I. Railway were placed in 1925, but owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the coal strike which occurred in England during 1926 considerable delay was caused in the execution of these contracts, with the result that it has not been possible to introduce the electric service until now.

Some technical details in connection with the supply of electric power and its distribution.

The whole of the power required for the operation of the electric service is obtained from the hydro-electric generating stations controlled by Messrs. Tata Sons Limited, which are situated in the Western Ghats some 100 miles distant from Bombay.

The power is transmitted to Bombay in the form of three phase alternating current, with a pressure of 110,000 volts and a periodicity of 50 cycles per second and is received at the Dharavi Receiving Station, where it is transformed down to a pressure of 22,000 volts for supply to the Railway sub-stations at Grant Road, Bandra and Kandivli. The supply to Grant Road and Bandra is by means of duplicated underground cables and to Kandivli by overhead transmission lines, also in duplicate.



GANGS ENGAGED IN THE ERECTION OF THE OVERHEAD WIRE EQUIPMENT

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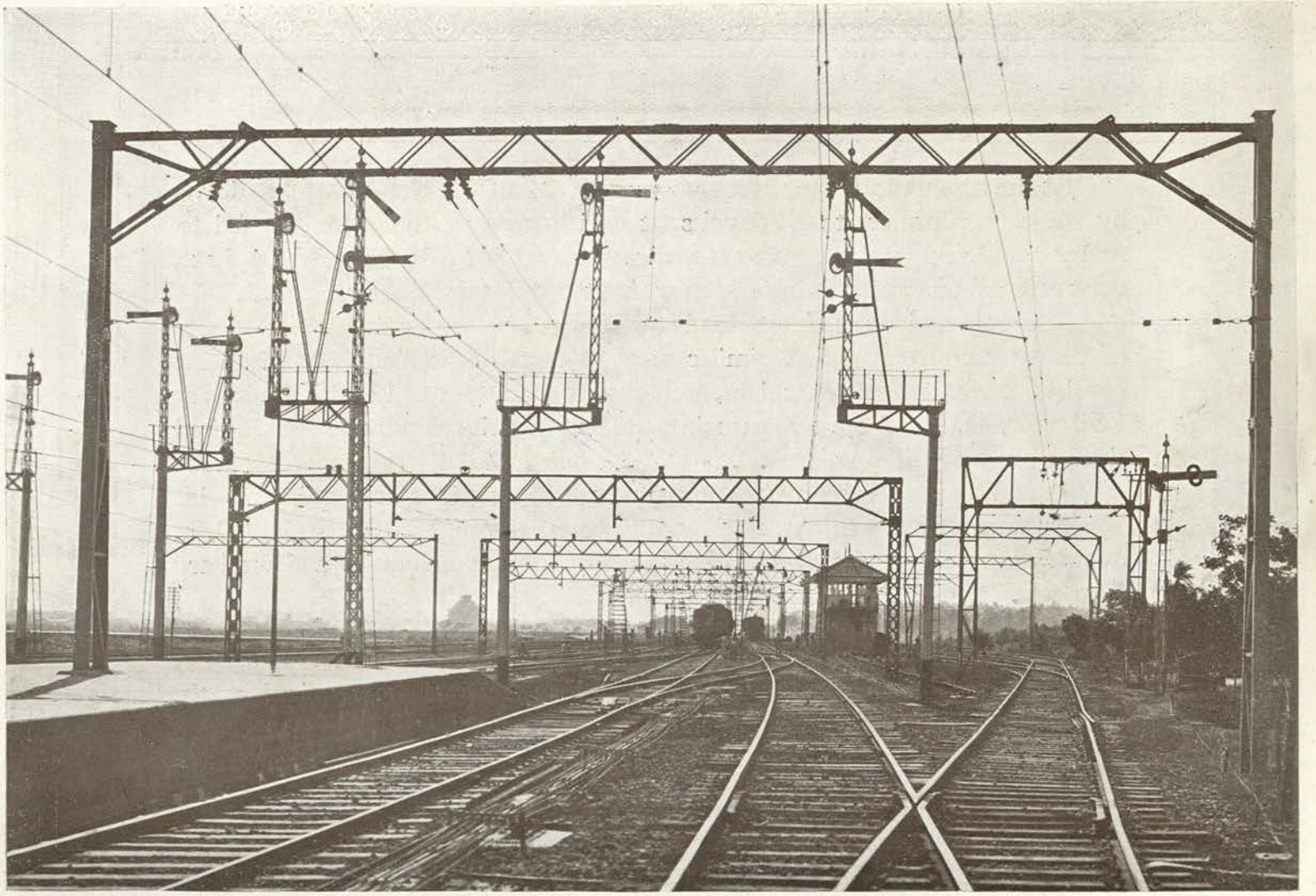
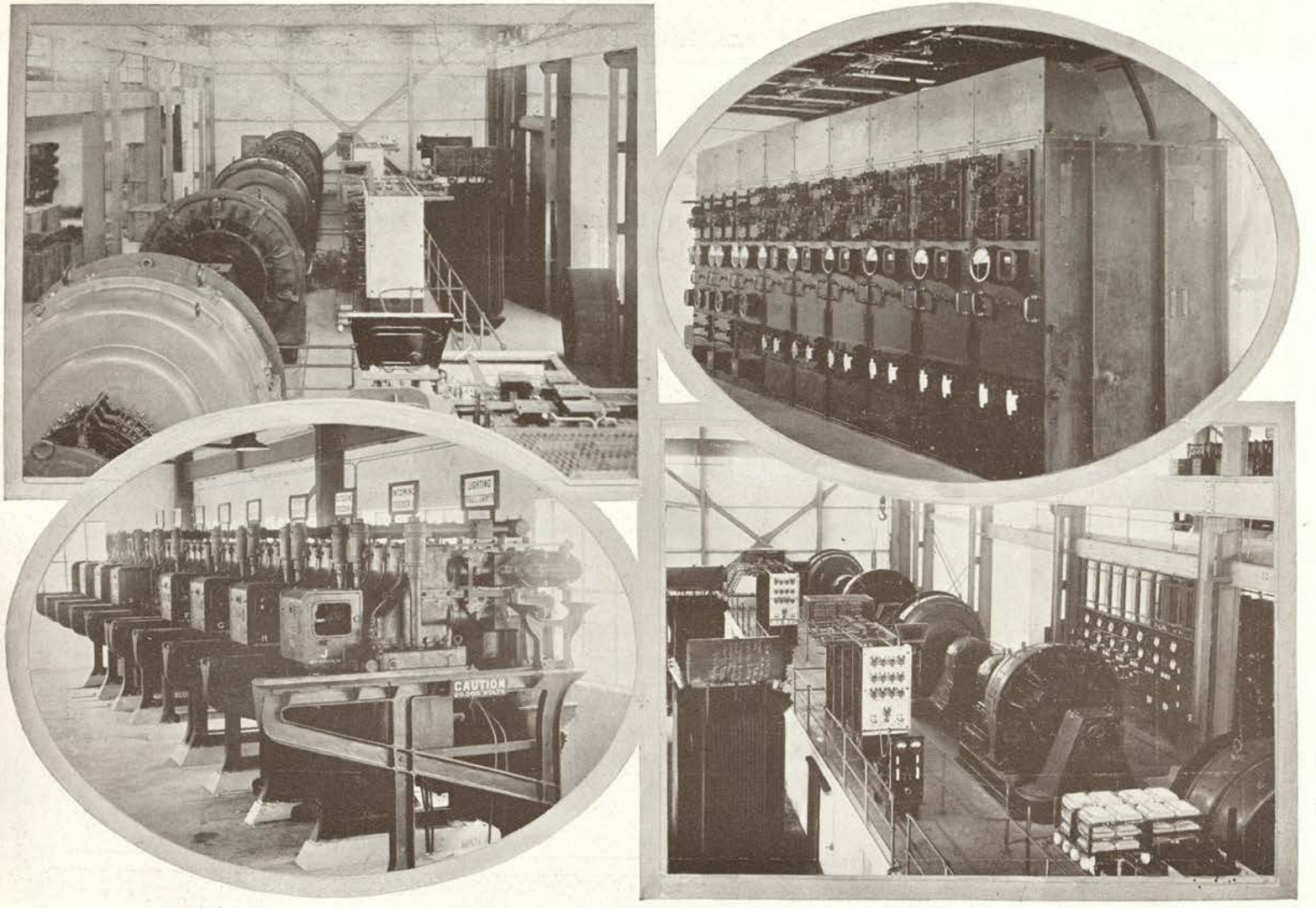


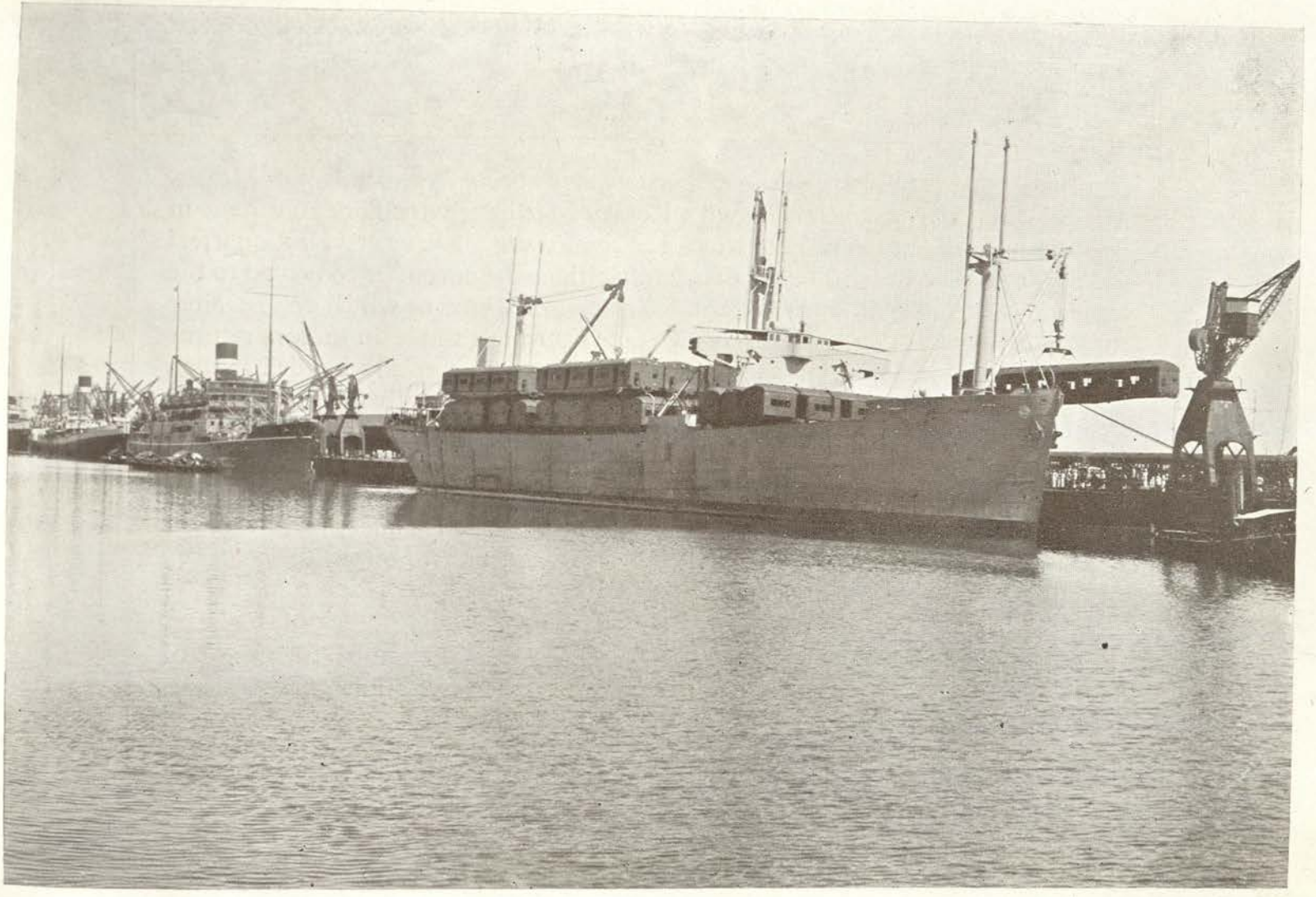
OVERHEAD STRUCTURES OVER THE TRACKS LOOKING SOUTH FROM BANDRA STATION



INTERIOR VIEWS OF BANDRA SUB-STATION SHOWING SWITCHGEAR AND CONVERTING MACHINERY

The sub-stations are replete with the latest apparatus for the control and protection of the machinery installed in them.

The system adopted for electric traction purposes is known as 1500 volts D.C. with overhead contact wire. Two wires are suspended from suitable insulators fitted to the steel overhead structures which span the tracks. The upper wire known as the catenary has considerable sag between the structures and from this catenary the contact wire is suspended by means of droppers which serve to maintain the contact wire at a uniform height above rail level. This contact wire is suspended above the centre of the track being slightly staggered so as to obtain even wear on the collector. To prevent it being affected by wind velocity it is secured to the structures by means of a "register arm" attached to a cross span wire. On the curves pull-off wires are attached to the catenary to bring the contact wire over the centre of the track, these pull-off wires being attached to the masts by suitable insulators. The overhead contact equipment is fed from the sub-stations at a pressure of 1500 volts D.C. and at certain points section switches have been inserted in the contact and catenary wires to enable a faulty length of overhead conductor to be isolated if

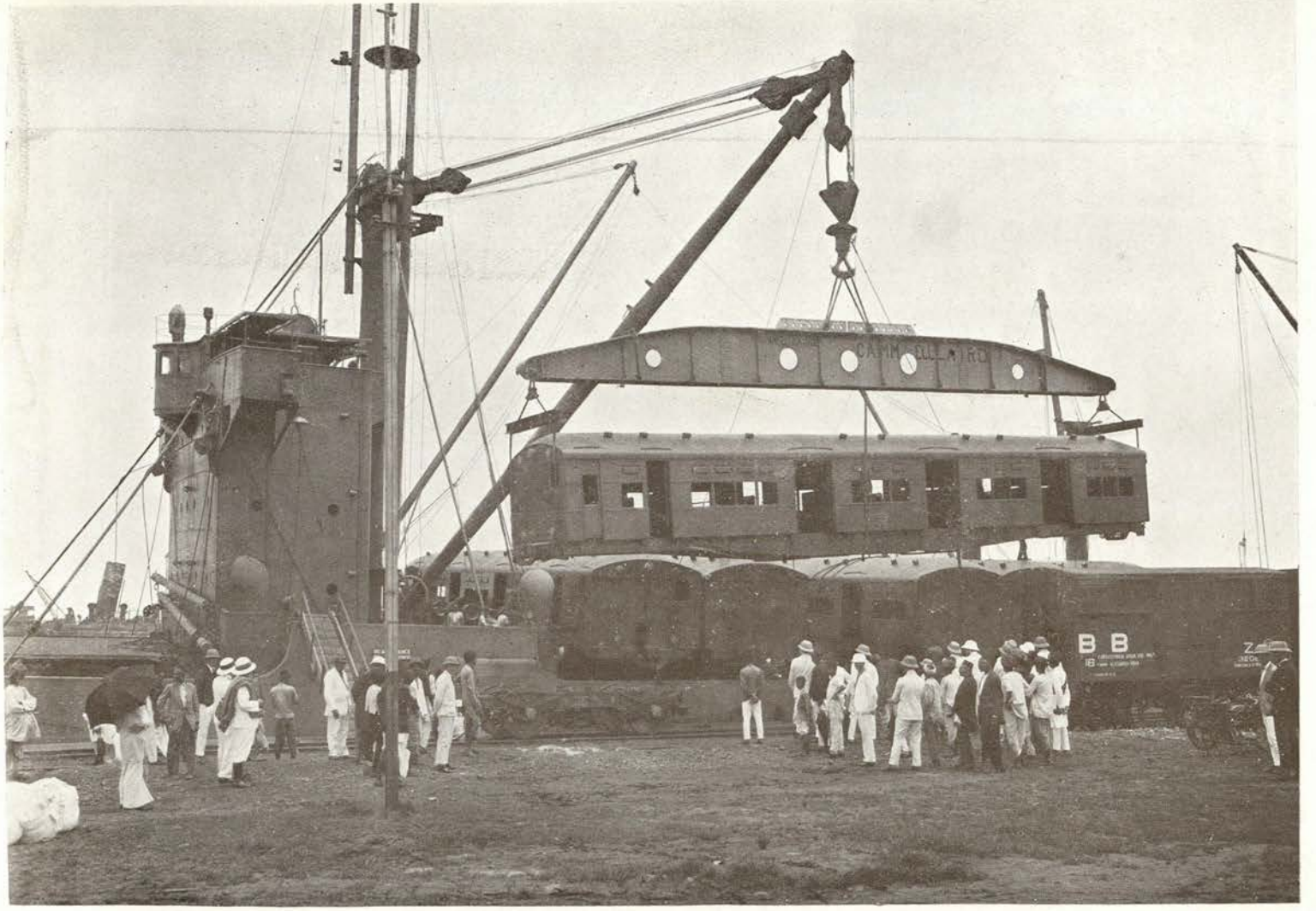


UNLOADING A COACH FROM THE "MS' BELJEANNE (ALEXANDRA DOCK

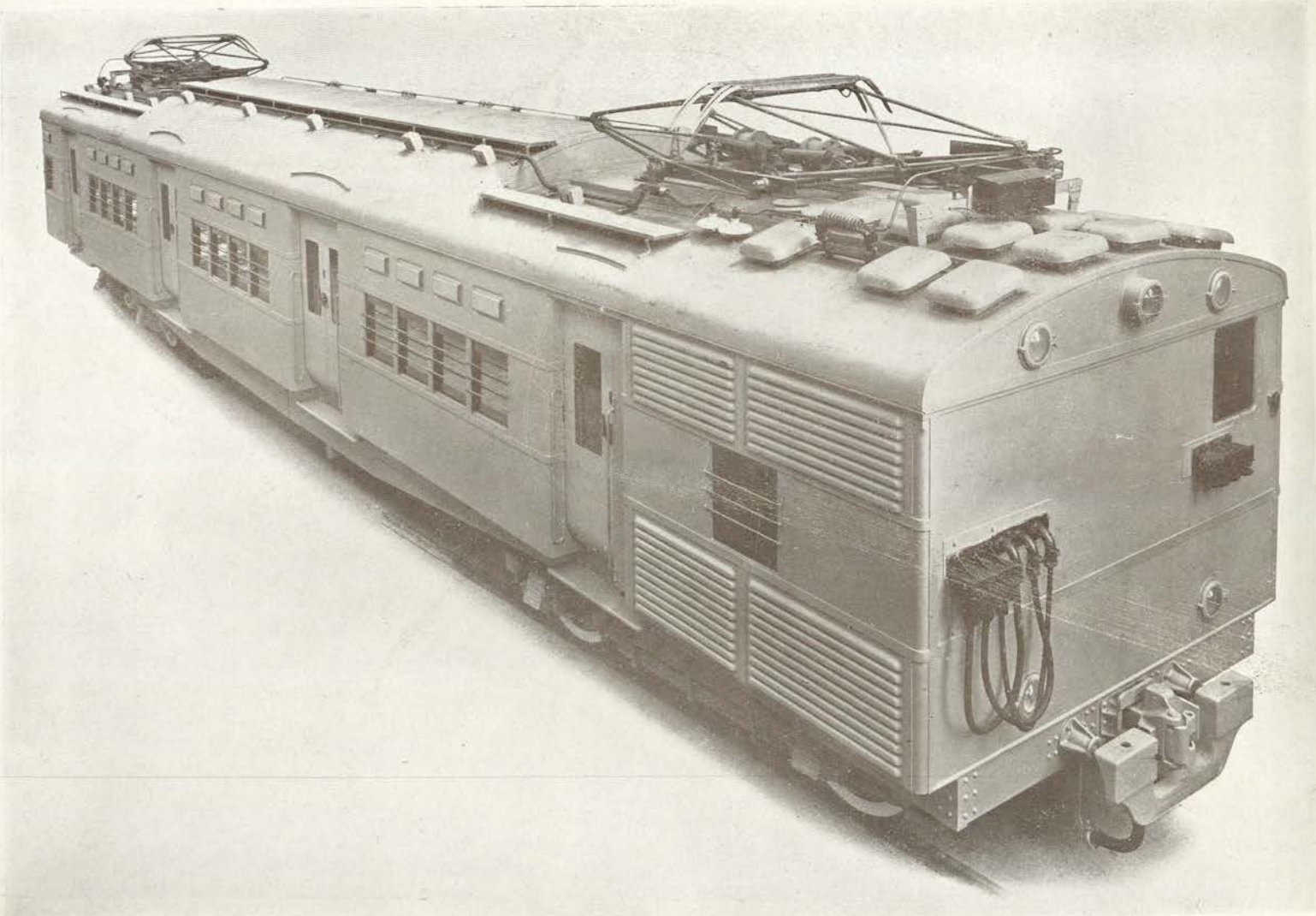
required. The sub-stations themselves have been equipped by Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers, Limited, with Rotary Machines which are automatic in operation and are under remote control of the Power Supervisory Headquarters located at Bellasis Road. From these sub-stations the current is conveyed to the train motors through the pantagraph collectors, the bows of which press against the contact wire. The current having passed through the train motors returns to the sub-stations through the rails which have been specially bonded at each joint by heavy copper conductors so as to ensure an easy path of return. The total registered horse power of the machinery installed in the sub-stations is 27000 and the underground transmission and distribution cables have a total length of 39 miles. The Consulting Engineers in the matter of all electrical equipment for the overhead conductors, sub-station machinery and traction equipment were Messrs. Merz and McLellan, now Messrs. Merz and Partners.

Some interesting facts in connection with the new electric stock.

A most important item in the programme of the electrification scheme was the provision of entirely new coaching stock of the latest all-steel fire-proof pattern. The bodies of these are of strong yet light construction, being built up of plates, rolled sections and pressings securely rivetted together. The method

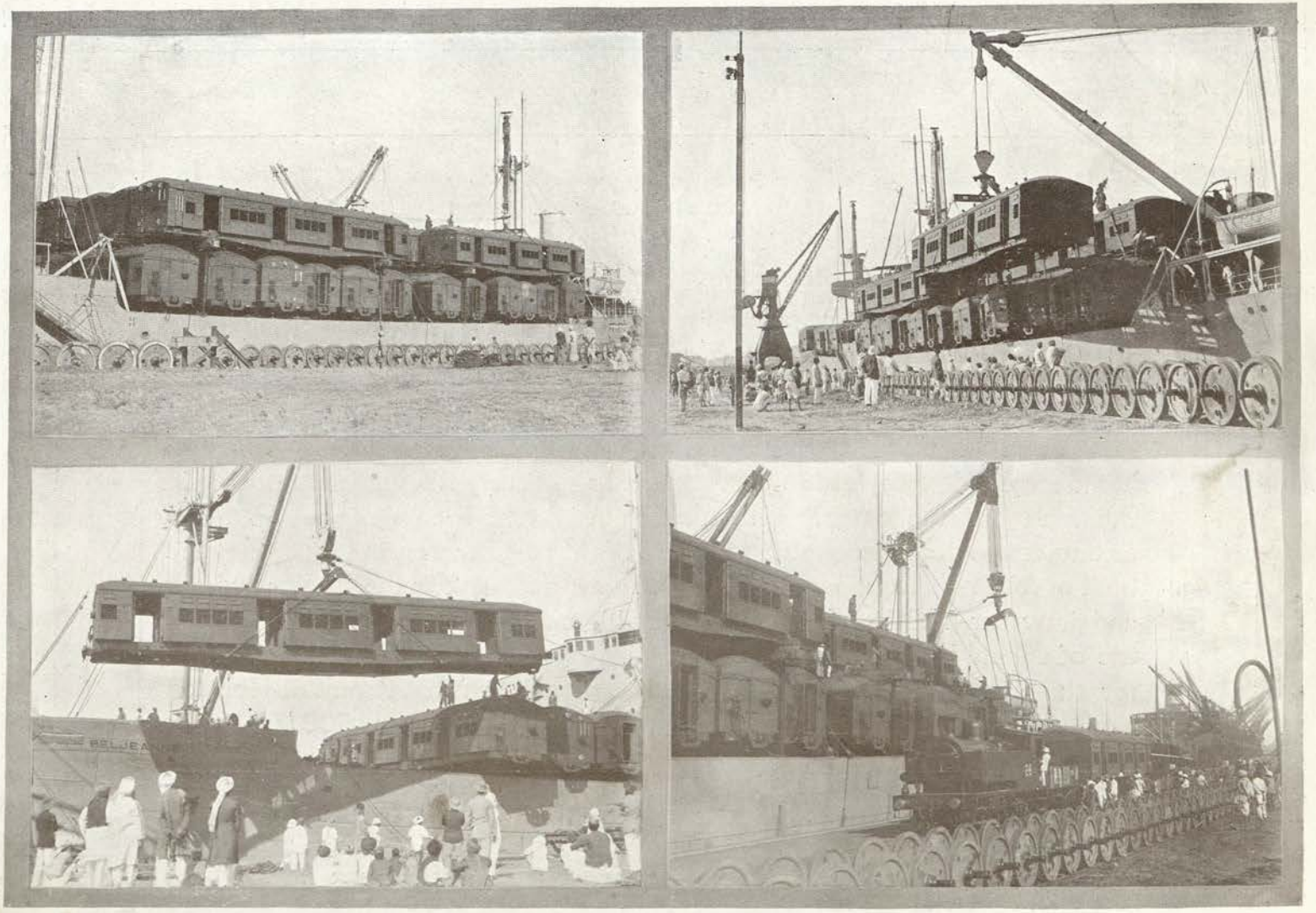


UNLOADING ONE OF THE COACHES FOR THE NEW SERVICE AT ALEXANDRA DOCK



A MOTOR COACH SHEWING PANTOGRAPH COLLECTORS

adopted for building up the sides is one which has been patented by Cammell Laird & Co. with whom the order was placed for constructing the coaches. The design allows for the free circulation of air between the inner lining and the outer shell, efficient insulation being provided thereby, whilst condensation, which is so often the cause of corrosion in enclosed spaces, has been entirely eliminated. The coaches are equipped with wide sliding doors constructed of aluminium alloy suspended on "Crittal" runner bars with guides at the bottom working in grooves formed by the sill plates. The door locks have been specially designed to permit of maximum door openings. Wind screens are provided for each doorway and there is a vertical handpole in the centre of the coach. The underframes have been designed so as to accommodate the electric motors and are of the sole-bar carrying type; they are built of rolled steel sections and plates securely rivetted together. The buffing and drawgear is of the M.C.B. pattern and smooth running is ensured by the use of suitably sprung cast steel bumpers. The complete electrical equipments for these coaches have been supplied by the British Thomson-Houston Company, Limited. Each motor coach is equipped with four 1500/750 volt



SOME VIEWS OF THE UNLOADING OF THE NEW ROLLING STOCK FOR THE ELECTRIFICATION AT ALEXANDRA DOCK, BOMBAY.

D.C. ventilated interpole railway motors rated at 275 H. P. at 700 volts on the one hour basis. They are 750 volt motors insulated for 1500 volts and each pair of motors on each bogie is permanently connected in series, the two pairs being connected in parallel. As it frequently occurs that the track is flooded during the monsoon to a depth sometimes of 2 feet or more, the motors have been designed to be water-tight and solid covers are provided to replace the open covers over the air inlet and outlet during this period.

The interiors of the coaches are lined with teakwood throughout and the seats of the third class coaches are also of teak. In the upper class carriages the seats have been made up on well sprung steel frames of the " nesta " type. The rolling stock comprises 160 coaches in all, of which 68 have already been received in India. The coaches will be coupled up in units of four—one motor coach and three trailers—and these units can be run separately, or coupled to form full trains of 8 coaches. The seating capacity of an 8-coach train is sufficient to accommodate about 1,000 persons, and is 33 per cent. greater than the capacity of the existing steam trains. Each motor coach is equipped with four motors, having a combined rating of 1100 H.P., which are capable of

INTERIOR OF SECOND CLASS DEPARTMENT

accelerating a fully loaded train unit of four coaches at the rate of one mile per hour per second. It is, therefore, possible to attain a speed of 30 m.p.h. within half a minute of starting.

The control equipment provides for automatic acceleration, thereby enabling the "motorman" to concentrate his attention on the signals. In the driver's compartment are fixed the master controller, the 110 volt auxiliary circuit control switch panel, the vacuum exhauster and the vacuum exhauster controller. The master controller is fitted with a "dead man's switch" and pilot valve for operating the brake emergency gear.

These coaches are 68'-0" long and 12'-0" wide as against 10'-0" to 10'-6", the width of the steam stock. Owing to their exceptional size it was impossible to consign any of the coaches by rail to any port in England without dismantling them previous to their departure from the Works of Cammell Laird & Co. at Nottingham. It was necessary, therefore, to devise some other method of transport and the problem was satisfactorily solved by the decision to convey the coaches to Hull by water, an operation which was facilitated by the proximity of the River Trent to the Works at Nottingham. The shipping of

INTERIOR OF A THIRD CLASS COACH

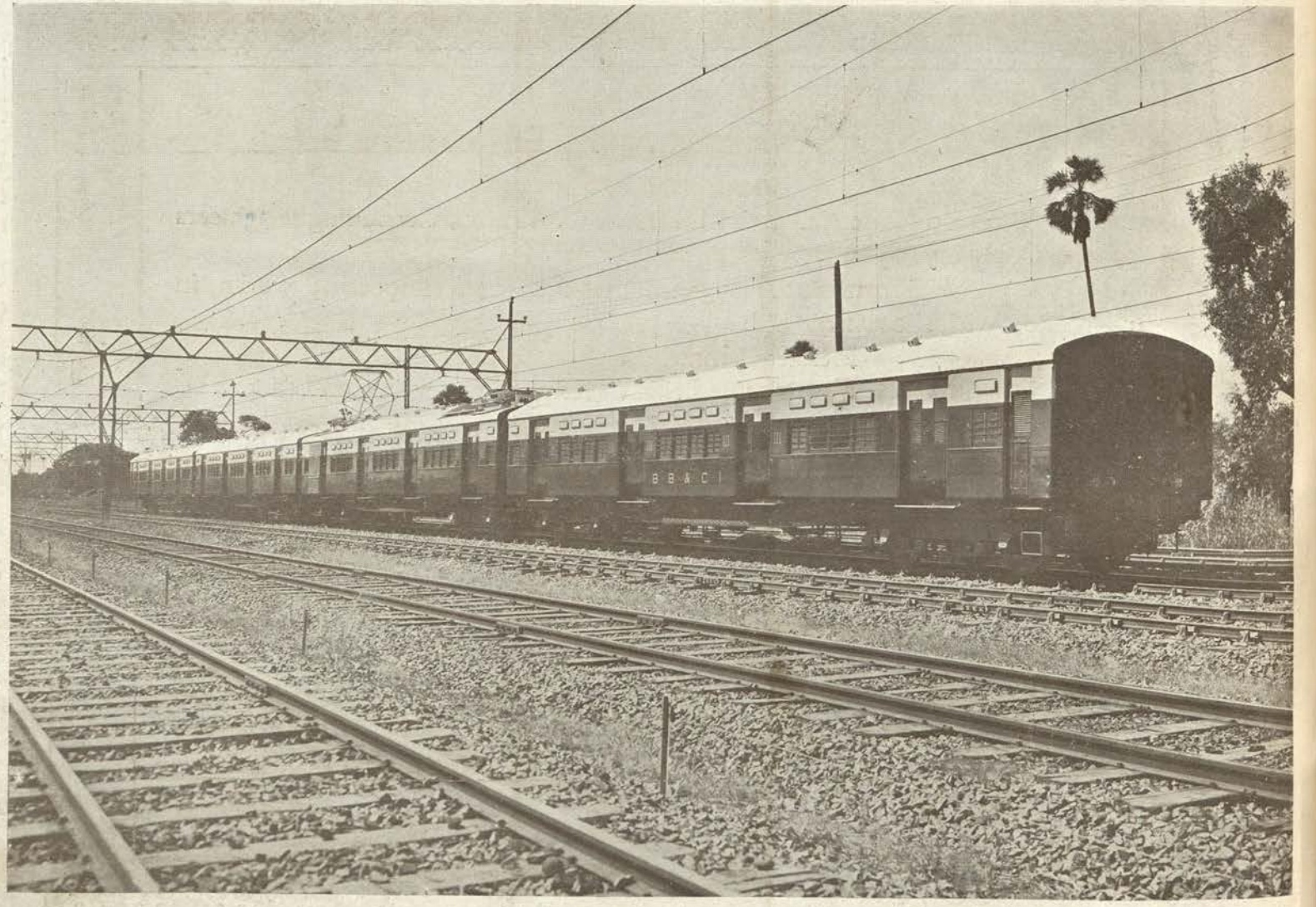
completely erected rolling stock to India is not new. It will be remembered that the B. B. & C. I. Railway imported many of its largest locomotives some years ago in a similar manner. The site selected on the Trent for loading was less than a mile from the Works and fortunately the route thereto was practically an ideal one, being free from gradients and devoid of excessive street traffic. As completed, each coach was transported from the Works on road bogies specially designed for the purpose and hauled to the river wharf by a traction engine. On arrival at the wharf they were deposited in barges by means of a 40-ton crane and from thence were conveyed to the King George Dock at Hull, a distance of almost exactly 100 miles. At the Docks the coaches were lifted from the barges by means of a 70-ton crane with slings similar to those employed at Nottingham. The subsequent conveyance of the coaches and their delivery in Bombay was entrusted to Capt. Christen Smith, who designed two special motor vessels specifically for the purpose and accompanied the first consignment personally to ensure efficient handling and safe delivery. The painting of the carriages and internal fittings have been completed in the Company's Carriage Shops at Parel and the entire rolling stock was built under the supervision and

INTERIOR OF THE MACHINE SHOP IN THE ELECTRIC CAR SHED AT BELLASIS.

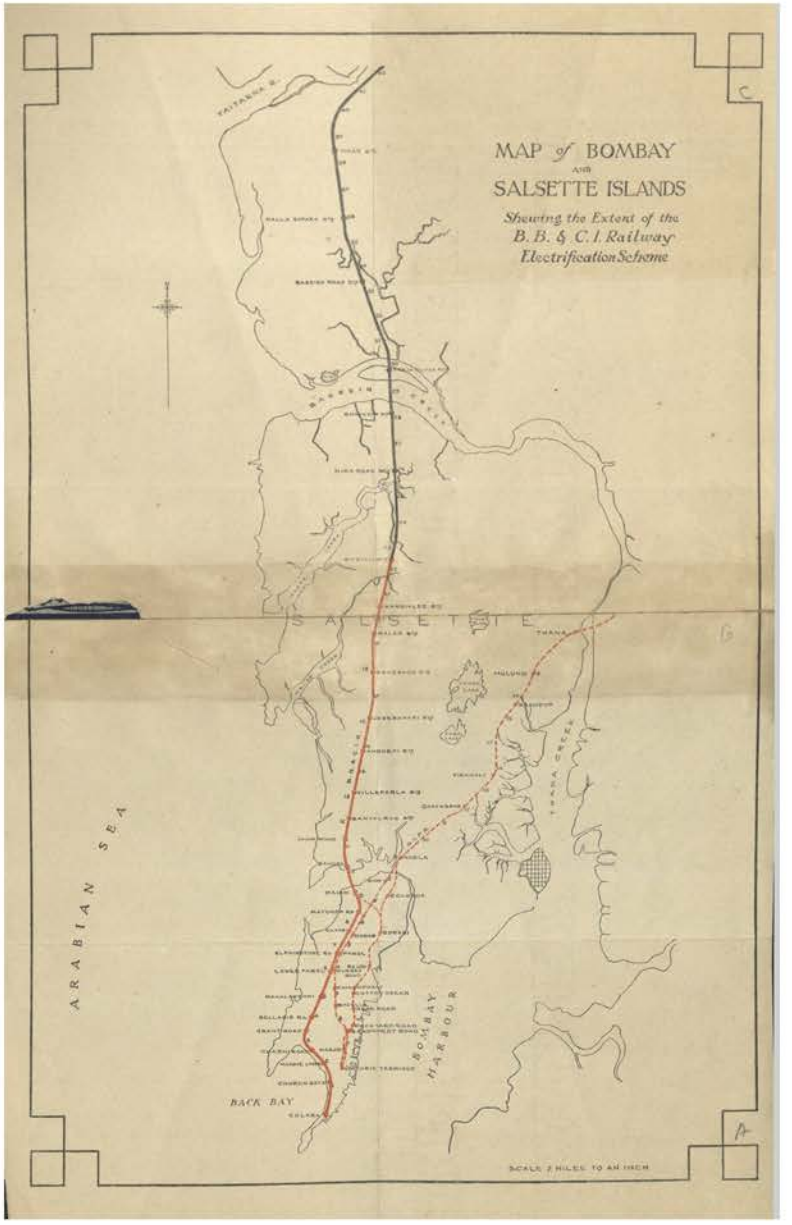
to the designs of Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton, Consulting Engineers to the Company.

The principal contractors engaged on the more important works in connection with the scheme are:—

Coaching Stock.	Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co.
Traction Motors and Equipment.	Messrs. The British Thomson Houston Co., Ltd.
Cables and overhead conductor system.	Messrs. Callender's Cable & Construction Co., Ltd.
Substation Machinery.	Messrs. Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd.



AN ELECTRIC TRAIN UNIT OF FOUR COACHES.


MAP of BOMBAY
with
SALSETTE ISLANDS
Shewing the Extent of the
B. B. & C. I. Railway
Electrification Scheme
SALSETTE
ARABIAN SEA
BOMBAY HARBOUR
BACK BAY
THANA CREEK
SCALE 2 MILES TO AN INCH

A Progress of Seventy Years

FRONT VIEW OF THE TIMES BUILDING WITH SOME OF THE EMPLOYES.

A Progress of Seventy Years

A brief record of the progress made by the *Times of India* since its inauguration in 1838, together with a description of the Times Printing Press, illustrated from Photographs recently taken.

Ph.1.8.

mm. 2. 122.

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entailed in the production of this Booklet was done at the Works of
BENNETT, COLEMAN & CO.,
The Times Press. Bombay.

A Progress of Seventy Years

INDUSTRIAL enterprise in India is of such recent growth that an Anglo-Indian firm, which has been in existence for seventy years and gives employment to thirteen hundred men, is entitled to be regarded as a notable factor in the commercial progress of the country.

The *Times of India* was founded long before the Mutiny, and can lay claim to a more lengthy history than many of the largest London journals. It was first issued as a *Bi-weekly* under the title of the *Bombay Times*, as far back as 1838, the year after the late Queen-Empress ascended the throne. In 1850 it became a *Daily*, and gradually the Printing and Binding Departments in connection with it were extended, necessitating changes in its offices to cope with the continual increase. Growth continued year by year, until in 1901 it was found necessary to build an entirely new Factory. This, when finally completed two years later, was fitted with the most up-to-date working appliances, giving employment to 1,300 hands, and is now the largest and best equipped Printing Press in the East.

Some idea of the immense progress made by the firm during the past five decades may be gathered from the figures given below, representing the floor space occupied at various periods :—

In 1860 the floor space was		8,045	sq. ft.
,, 1880	,,	18,540	,,
,, 1890	,,	29,361	,,
,, 1900	,,	45,630	,,
,, 1907	,,	**67,474**	,,

The present building is one of the most spacious structures in Bombay, for it covers an area of close upon 7,000 sq. yards, with a frontage extending along more than 300 feet. Perhaps its unique feature is

what is believed to be one of the largest Printing Halls in the World. This Hall has an area of 35,360 square feet.

Offices.

The offices are arranged on a system specially designed to secure the maximum amount of light and air. The main hall, nine thousand square feet in area, is open to the westerly wind. There are no party walls, so that the sea-sweetened breezes sweep through every part of the office.

On the west side are the private rooms of the editorial and managerial staff, divided from each other and from the general office by low

Editor's Room.

Manager's Office.

General Office and Counting House.

Typists.

partitions of waxed teak.

In the rooms of the editorial staff space is reserved for a library of over five thousand volumes, specially rich in the literature of India and the Middle and Farther East.

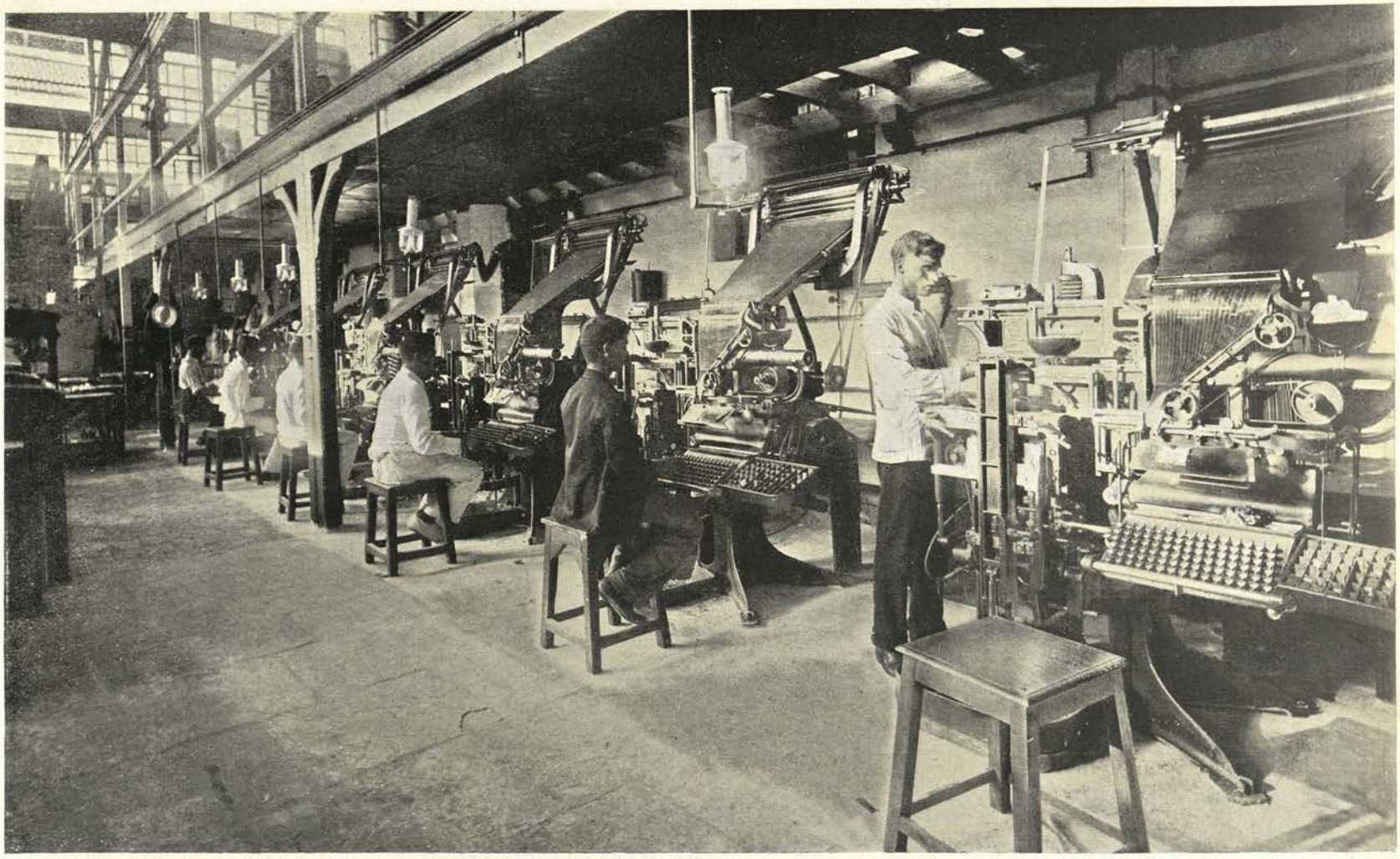
On the east side over forty of the clerical staff of the newspaper and printing branches are spaciously accommodated.

THE WORKS.

Linotypes.

One of the most interesting departments of the Works is the installation of Linotypes or type-setting machines, which are driven by steam power. This machine is probably one of the most wonderful pieces of mechanism of modern times. The operator manipulates a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter, and as fast as an expert typist can work so can a Linotype operator produce lines

Reporters' Room.



THE LINOTYPES.

of type perfectly moulded and true to a fiftieth part of an inch. Upon the operator depressing the keys representing the letters required to be set, corresponding matrices or moulds are detached from an elevated magazine and collected together in lines preparatory to the cast being taken. From here they are mechanically moved on to the melting pot where a quantity of molten lead is pumped into them; this eventually forms the line of type from which the printing is done. After the cast has been taken the line is separated from the mould, automatically trimmed on all sides to ensure perfect alignment and delivered ready for use. The moulds in the meantime are taken up to the top of the machine by an automatic arm and each letter or matrix is dropped into its proper place, ready for immediate use again. The unique feature of the machine is that, apart from the manipulation of the keyboard by the operator, the whole process is entirely automatic. Linotypes are used almost exclusively in the production of the *Times of India* Daily Edition, The *Illustrated Weekly* and *Times of India* Mail Edition, as they are specially designed for this class of work.

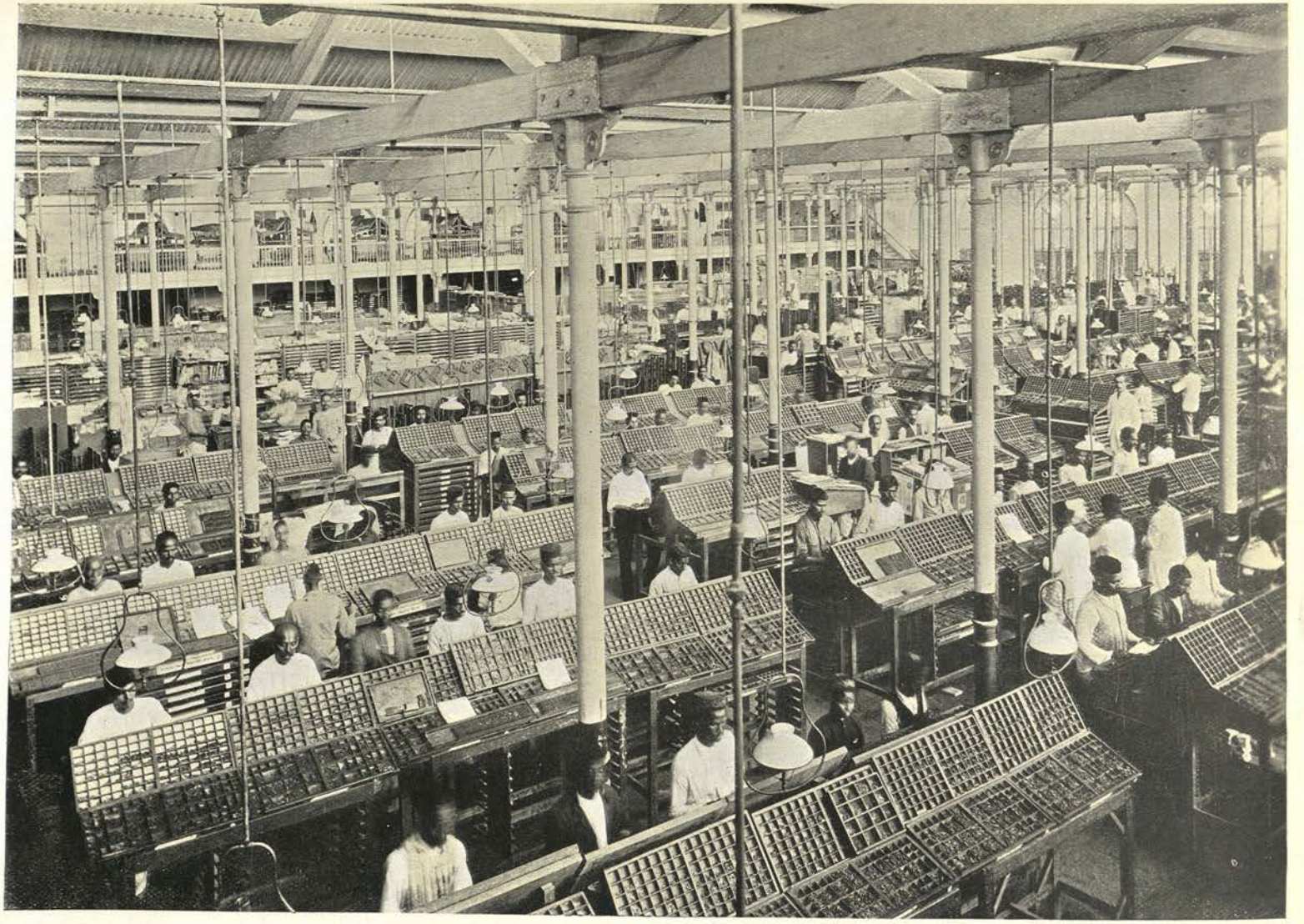
Compositor's "Stick."

Some idea of the output of the "Lino" Machine can be gathered from the fact that under ordinary circumstances a column of the *Times of India*, taking a man 10 or 12 hours to compose by hand, can be set by a smart operator in 1½ hours.

Composing Department.

The branch of the establishment giving employment to the greatest number of men is the Type Composing Department, where the type is all set by hand. Here over 400 men are kept constantly at work, principally on large contracts which the Press has with the Great Indian Peninsula, Bombay, Baroda & Central India, Southern Mahratta, Rajputana-Malwa and other Railways; Bombay Municipality, Port Trust, Chamber of Commerce, and such public bodies, in addition to a large variety of general jobbing and publishing work. Not only is type set for printing in English, but in many Vernacular languages, such as, Urdu, Gujerati, Marathi, Tamil, Canarese, &c. The process of setting type by hand is very different from that of setting on the

A Type Case.



General View of the Composing Department.

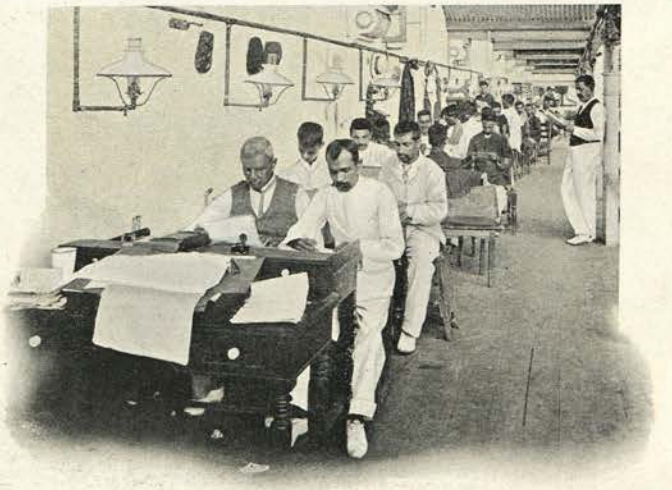
Linotype Machine. Each type representing a different letter is picked up separately and placed in position properly spaced in a "stick" or holder, from this it is

Imposing Department.

transferred to galleys to be eventually locked up in chases or iron frames which hold the composed matter securely in position whilst being printed from.

The Composing Room is divided up into various sub-departments, each doing a special kind of work under a properly qualified Overseer, thus each sub-department trains its men in its own particular branch of the trade. In the printing of books, the formes or iron frames usually contain the type to print 8, 16 or 32 pages at a time, these pages are each placed in its exact position with the required spacing and "locked up," so that when a proof is taken from it and folded to the required size of the book, the pages will fall in their proper order.

A large staff of Readers is employed carefully to read and revise all proofs three or four times, and they



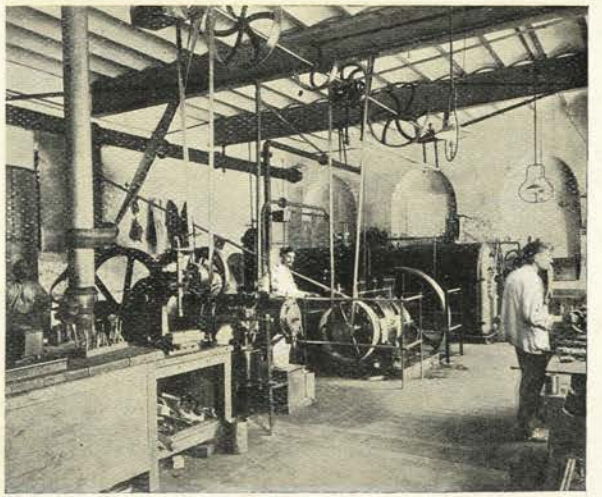
Reading Staff.

THE MACHINE ROOM.

are responsible that no errors in spelling, punctuation or arrangement are made.

Machine Department.

From the Composing Room the type, being securely locked in the chases or frames mentioned, is sent to the Machine Room for printing. Here we have an installation of machinery of the latest English and American types, capable of producing each day upwards of half a million impressions, varying in size from a visiting card to a sheet 50″ × 40″. The formes of type received from the Composing Room are fixed into the bed of the printing machine, and after the correct position has been obtained, the work is then, what is termed, "made ready" for actual printing. This consists of rectifying any slight imperfections or irregularities of the type. The inking arrangements are then accurately set and other details attended to, and the sheets to be printed are fed into grippers attached to the impression cylinder. On the machine being started, its cylinder revolves, taking a sheet with it at each revolution, and, working in conjunction with the type-forme fixed in the bed of the machine, the sheet is brought into contact with the type—previously inked by passing beneath a set of rollers—and thus receives the printed impression. From the impression cylinder, the sheet passes round a smaller cylinder and on to "flyers" which take it off the machine. The majority of machines are worked on this principle, with slight modifications. The one on which the *Times of India* is printed, however, is rather different in construction, inasmuch as it prints two sides of the sheet of paper simultaneously. Some 8 or 10 of the large machines in the Times Press are specially made for high class work containing fine grain illustrations, for which art paper is generally used. For this work much care and attention are necessary, and it can only be entrusted to skilled Europeans, as half-



Engine Room.

tone illustrations similar to those in this booklet require special and delicate manipulation.

Engine Room.

The whole of the machinery in this and the other departments is driven by two 60-h.p. compound steam engines by Messrs. Marshall & Son, of Gainsborough, England. In the Engine Room, the Stereotyping Department is accommodated. Stereotypes are metal casts taken from moulds.

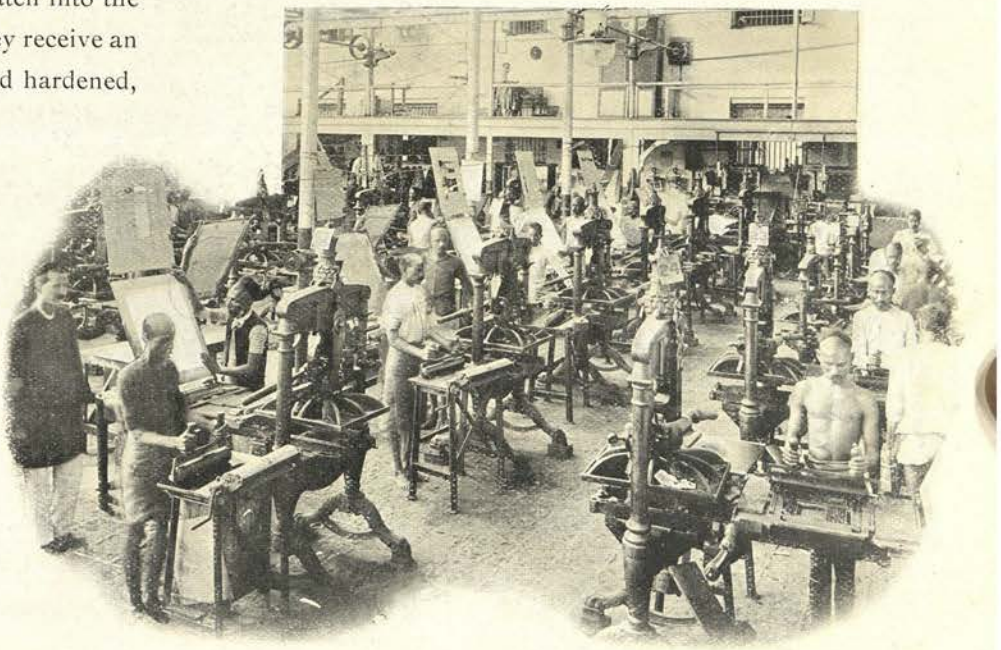
Stereotyping.

Soft papier maché is beaten into the forms of type, of which they receive an impression. The moulds are then dried and hardened, and into them molten lead is run. The lead cast thus produced is trimmed, mounted and used instead of the actual type, thereby preventing the wear and tear of the latter, and enabling the printer to obtain as many duplicates of the same forme as necessary in order to print 4, 8, 16 or more duplicates on a sheet.

Hand Presses.

Much work which is not of a very high quality and which is required only in small quantities, is printed on Hand Presses. The work on these in comparison with that done on machines, is necessarily slow, but Hand Presses are more easily manipulated by native workmen, and in cases where only few copies of a job are required the work is done more quickly on the press, if less effectively.

After leaving the Machine Department, the printed sheets are passed to the Pressing Room, where they are placed in presses between glazed boards in order to



Hand Presses.

remove any impression caused in the printing and to give the sheet a glazed and finished appearance.

Ruling Department.

Work which is intended to be ruled, such as Ledgers and Account Books, is generally then forwarded to the department for that purpose. The Ruling Department installation consists of a row of 14 machines driven by power. The method of working here is briefly as follows. A series of ruling pens, each of which has a small groove, is fixed into a slide in proper position according to the design of the work to be ruled. This slide is fixed at the top of the machine with pens pointing downwards, resting on an endless blanket which revolves when the machine is running. The paper to be ruled is fed in at one end of the machine, and is taken along by the blanket passing beneath the pens already set. These pens are furnished with ink of the required colour by means of saturated flannels fixed at the top of the slide containing them; the ink thus flows from the flannels down the grooves of the pens, and is taken off by the paper as the latter passes through the machine. After receiving the ink the sheets pass on between a series of blotting rollers, and out of the machine perfectly dry. This work is not particularly complicated, except in cases where two or three colours are required to be worked at the same time, and where the lines are required to be ruled very closely together. In such cases great care is necessary, the sheets must then be fed in very slowly and accurately, and attention paid to the inking.

Ruling Machines.

Book Binding.

From the Ruling Department the work is next sent to the Binding to be folded, sewn, cut or bound as the case may be. Few people are aware of the extent and variety of the binding work undertaken by the Times

Press. The department is equipped with many of the latest labour-saving appliances, and gives employment to over 350 hands, most of whom have been trained on the premises. Not much idea of the quality of the work can be given here but it may be mentioned that every variety from an ordinary wire-stitched pamphlet to a Double Russia Banded Bank Ledger, or a Morocco bound gilt-edged volume is produced in a style which would do credit to any first-class London house. The Proprietors of the Press are justly proud of the letters of commendation recently received from His Majesty the King-Emperor and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the excellent manner in which the binding of the book published by the "Times of India" Office on "The Royal Tour in India" was executed. His Majesty The King in writing said: "The illustrating, printing and binding reflect great credit on Indian labour."

Binding Account Books

The gold work embossed on the covers of books is done with pure gold leaf on a Hot Blocking Press. It requires very careful manipulation, and can only be entrusted to workmen who have been specially trained.

Included in the Binding Department is a series of some 30 numbering machines used for the consecutive numbering of the pages of Ledgers, Cheque Books, Order Books, etc. Some of these are worked by hand and others by foot, and are capable of turning out three-quarters of a million numberings every 24 hours.

They can be so arranged to print numbers consecutively, in duplicate, triplicate or quadruplicate,

Numbering Machines

some printing two sets of numbers simultaneously.

A row of perforating machines are kept constantly on cheque books, share certificates, and work of a similar nature. One of these machines is of the latest American type, driven by steam, and the perforations are made by means of a series of rotary punches capable of making six distinct perforations at a time. Practically all work passing through the Binding Department must be cut or trimmed at some stage or other. This employs 8 cutting machines, driven by power, and worked on the Automatic Guillotine principle. These must necessarily be powerful and accurate, as often the knives are required to cut clean through a solid mass of paper 12 inches in thickness.

Envelope-making is another adjunct of the Binding Department. Numbers of envelopes are, owing to the great variety of sizes required, cut and folded by hand. The majority are, however, made by machine, an ingenious piece of mechanism, capable of producing 2,000

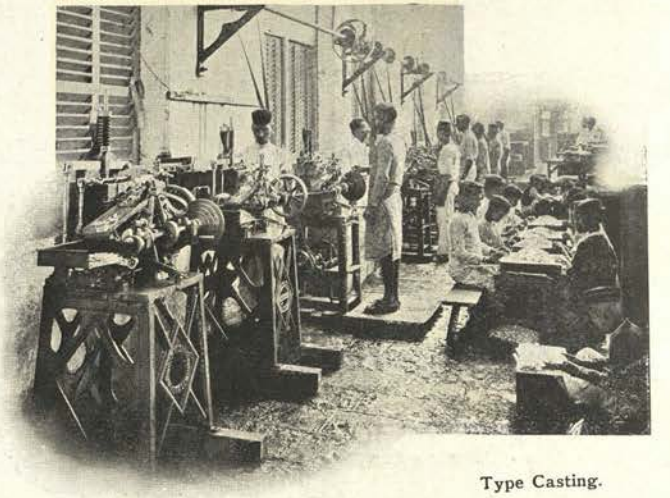
Some of the Perforators.

envelopes an hour. Other machines are included in the Binding Department, such as punching, eyeletting, wire-stitching, board-cutting, etc.

Type Casting.

In connection with the Printing Department, there are 8 type-casting machines, on which the whole of the type used in the office is manufactured. These are capable of producing type of every size and design, and add materially to the efficiency of the office. The operation of casting is not all that is required in the manufacture of type, the rough type having to go through several processes prior to being ready for use. Each letter has to be handled separately, the rough tang at the end is broken off, and each type "dressed" on fine sandstone to remove any roughness; the letters are afterwards placed side by side in rows and planed to ensure perfect uniformity. It may be mentioned here that the stock of type kept at the Times Press is something like 200 tons, probably 25% of which is kept idle in standing work. The value of this may be gathered from the fact that the present market price of the metal alone is £70 (over one thousand rupees) per ton.

When it is considered that each ton of type consists, on an average, of 1,792,000 separate letters, some idea can be formed of the bulk of the 200 tons that is kept; a stock which increases in size and variety yearly.

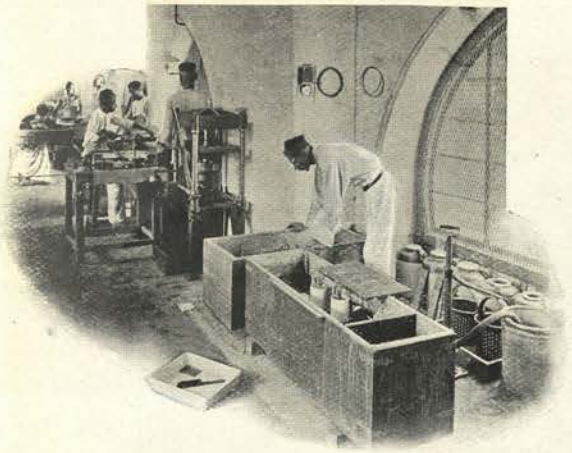


Type Casting.

Electrotyping.

An important adjunct to the works is the Electrotyping Department, where illustration blocks and type are electro or copper-faced in order to better withstand the wear and tear of long runs on the printing machine. Here a mould is taken from the original design in wax and placed in an electro bath, where sufficient copper is deposited to form a shell of the design required; this shell is filled in with metal to

the desired thickness and, after being trimmed, planed, and mounted, is ready for use.



Electrotyping.

Electrotypes from half-tone illustration blocks require very skilful manipulation inasmuch as the original blocks are extremely fine and have to be handled with the utmost delicacy.

In this department a dozen hands are employed casting leads used by the compositors for the spacing between lines of type.

Process Engraving.

Perhaps the most fascinating branch in the Times Press is the Photo Process Department, where half-tone and line blocks are made from photographs and sketches for the *Illustrated Weekly*, the daily edition of the *Times of India*, and general commercial work. The great demand nowadays for illustrations, particularly for books, catalogues, periodicals, etc., renders a department of this kind an indispensable adjunct of every well-equipped press. No expense has been spared to make the plant for this branch as complete and up-to-date as possible. It comprises two large studios, which can be used with either day-light or electric light, together with several dark rooms and accommodation for the acid baths, etc., used in the process. As blocks may be required for the daily edition of the *Times of India* at any time of the day or night each camera has been fitted with a pair of arc lamps, driven by a special dynamo from the main shafting. It would be difficult here to explain the half-tone process in sufficient detail to give an outsider a clear conception

Process Etching Room.

of it; it can only be said that the work is extremely delicate, as may perhaps be appreciated by a glance at the illustrations in this pamphlet, requiring many years careful training before a worker can hope to become at all proficient. In this climate especially is extra care required in zinco-photography, where the extreme variations of temperature and humidity are not favourable to the complicated manipulations of wet plate photography, but which process produces, as is well known by the initiated, such a superior class of block to that made from the modern dry plate.

Studio in the Half-tone Process Department.

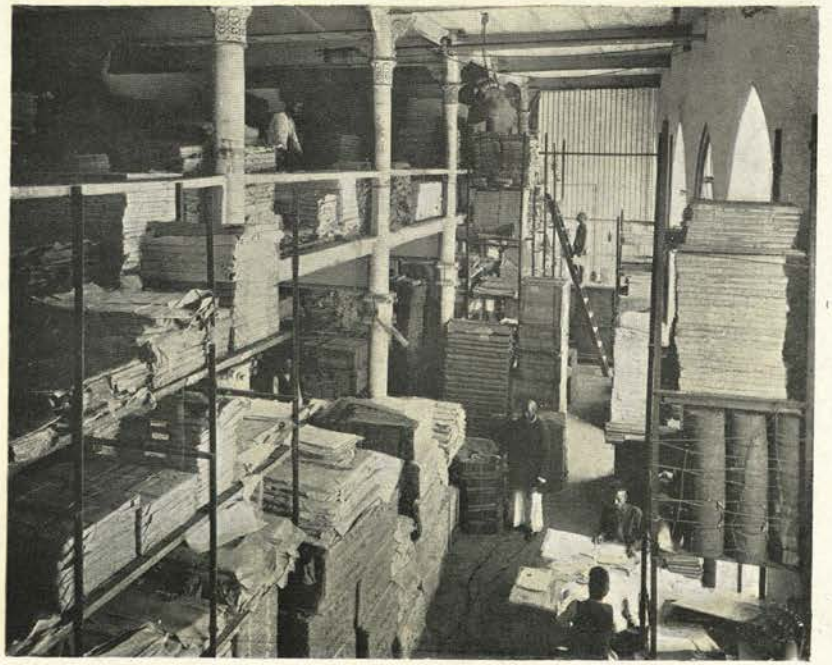
If a process block is examined through a magnifying glass, it will be found to contain a great number of dots, either separate or more or less united according to the density of the particular part under examination. These dots are due to the employment of a closely ruled glass screen placed immediately in front of the plate before the exposure, and some experience and discretion is needed to determine the fineness or coarseness of screen necessary to ensure the best results when the picture, mode of printing, character and class of paper, &c., are taken into consideration, for it must be remembered that a poor block can never be made to print well, nor will poor printing ever give satisfaction, no matter how excellent the block may be.

In this department are included the Hand Engravers,

whose work, such as dies, plates and general designs on copper, steel or other metal, requires a steady nerve and a well trained eye.

Paper.

In a business with such an immense output as this, it is necessary to keep on hand enormous stocks of paper and cardboard. This stock often exceeds 500 tons and includes almost every variety of hand-made and machine-made papers in dozens of sizes and colours. India has not yet made much progress in the manufacture of printing papers beyond the ordinary common variety, and it is still requisite to obtain all the best qualities from England and the Continent; hence the necessity of keeping large and expensive stocks on hand. Such stocks are not maintained without incurring the risk of deterioration and spoilage through the heat and the dampness of the Bombay climate. The illustration given does not convey a very adequate idea of the extent of the paper warehouses, as they form difficult subjects for the photographer. They consist of two floors covering an area of 4,500 square feet, and although extensive, they are not nearly large enough for the requirements of the Press, consequently it is necessary to keep a large part of the stock in outside godowns.



One of the Paper Stores.

In equipping the Times Press the Proprietors have endeavoured, as far as possible, to lay down the most modern plant and provide the best materials, in order to produce work of the highest possible quality consistent with the conditions prevailing in this country. This pamphlet, which has

been entirely produced at the Press, will give a fair idea of its capacity and the firm's ability to successfully undertake printing of every description.

The Press is now the largest and most up-to-date in the East. Every year its plant is being enlarged and improved to keep abreast of the times. All departments are under the direct control of skilled Europeans, who personally supervise work of an artistic nature. A speciality is made of high-class illustrated printing, such as Trade Catalogues, Pamphlets, etc., and the Proprietors have confidence in their ability to produce such equal in quality to that of any London house, while the time saved by ordering locally is often of the greatest advantage.

"The Times of India Illustrated Weekly."

The Times of India.

TWELVE PAGES

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Opinions of our Work.

LORD KNOLLYS,
Private Secretary to H.M. The King-Emperor.

I have had the honour of submitting your letter to the King together with the Edition de Luxe of "The Royal Tour in India" which has been published by the "Times of India" Press. . . . I am directed to inform you that the King thinks the illustrating, printing and binding reflect great credit on Indian labour.

Sir ARTHUR BIGGE,
Private Secretary to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

I am directed to convey to you the best thanks for this beautifully prepared work: and at the same time to congratulate you upon the fact that the whole of the engraving, printing and binding of the volume was carried out at your works in Bombay.

Sir WALTER HUGHES, Kt.,
Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Please accept my very best thanks for the great attention you have paid to the printing of my Review. It is excellently turned out and I think you must be well satisfied yourself.

ACTING AGENT, G. I. P. Railway Company,
Bombay.

The work undertaken by the Times Press for this Company has been uniformly satisfactory and of the highest order.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, E. I. Railway Co.,
Calcutta.

The printing of the book has come up to our expectations, and I am very much pleased with the general get-up, which does you credit.

THE GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, B.B. & C.I. Railway,
Bombay.

In acknowledging the advance copies . . . I take the opportunity of expressing our complete satisfaction with the work. The photographs are admirably reproduced and the printing, arrangement and finish of the book leave nothing to be desired. In my opinion the book would not have been better produced at home.

Captain A. M. GLASFURD, 97th Deccan Infantry.

I have much pleasure in informing you that I consider the reproductions of the illustrations in my book extremely good, especially so in consideration of the fact that the original sketches from which the blocks were made were the work of an amateur. . . . . I had no idea that blocks like those you made for me could be produced in India.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bankers, Passenger and Forwarding Agents, Bombay.

We wish to express to you our great satisfaction with the printing and the general appearance of our Handbook which you have just printed entitled "Information for Travellers Landing at Bombay." The illustrations are excellently produced and the general appearance of the Handbook is very satisfactory indeed.

N. C. SEN, Esq.,
Military Secretary to H.H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar, A.-D.-C., &c.

His Highness wishes me to tell you he is thoroughly pleased with the style and get-up of the book, and particularly with the illustrations, which reflect no small credit on you.

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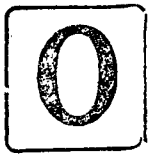

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